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Tower Views

by Clearway

Flashing Across the Vision Men Mesmerized by Mars America Faces Bigger Debt

¶ **Hughes**—How amazingly untouched may individuals remain while momentous things of world importance take place! A column goes to press. A columnist motors to a summer camp; paddles a bit in a canoe; reads James Farley's description (American Magazine) of how President Roosevelt was nominated; spends some moments in contemplation; remarks, "A fog's sweeping in across the Cape"; retires; arises; drives to the office; picks up the Associated Press wires, and finds:

• **Howard Hughes** and his four companions in a silver monoplane have been sweeping high above the Russian steppes, landed at Yakutsk, Siberia (4:08 a. m., E. S. T., July 13), refueled the plane, snatched a brief rest, and at 7:01 a. m., E. S. T. (it was 9:01 p. m. in Yakutsk), were off again, Fairbanks (Alaska) bound. The American airmen had completed a 2,177-mile hop from Omsk in western Siberia, spent less than three hours at Yakutsk, and were well on their way for the next 2,456-mile hop around the top of the world to Alaska.

• **Meanwhile millions** of us move serenely about our affairs, but slightly influenced by the fact that records for world-encircling flight are being smashed to bits, that a tremendously dramatic tale of swiftly-moving adventure is being written across the skies; that a vitally graphic illustration is being flashed through the ether of the shrinkage in earth's physical boundaries.

• **Untouched. But are we?** Not while, from the silvery wings so adventurously soaring, there flashes a reflection on far vistas ahead. Not while, implicit in this aeronautical foretaste of tomorrow's world-neighborliness, vision conceives of a sphere where—because of earth's physical confines, its technological developments, its social, economic, and religious potentialities, and its spiritually endowed men—justice and harmony shall prevail and immutable laws be as commonly accepted in the affairs of men as they are in the stellar universe.

¶ **Palestine**—Rifle shots echo through narrow, Oriental streets; rocks fly; turbaned figures cast darting shadows on white stuccoed walls. The Arabs and Jews in Palestine are at it again, continuing the clash that, since July 5, has resulted in 66 Arabs and 26 Jews killed, 146 Arabs and 95 Jews wounded and a number of British soldiers incapacitated. This time the rioting is in Haifa. From Egypt rumbles a squadron of armored cars of the 11th Hussars, steel-proofed admonitions from British authorities who now threaten to place the country under martial law.

• **And when** it is all over, and the final compromise is made, there'll be widowed women, fatherless children, weary-eyed men ashamed of remembered acts committed in a passion of intolerance. Can good ever come out of any evil that carries such inevitable consequences?

¶ **War Fronts**—In Spain and China the grim toll of men who have been caught in the mesmerism of Mars goes on. Generalissimo Franco takes personal command of a unified army of 200,000 for a concerted drive against Valencia and its Government defenders of 250,000. In China the present Japanese objective is Kiukiang on the Yangtze, 135 miles downstream from the Chinese provisional capital at Hankow. The Chinese troops are reported as holding their lines. Meanwhile the bombardment of Canton from the air continues.

¶ **Suspension** — Germany suspends purchases of coffee, tobacco, rubber, meat, oranges, and bananas from Brazil. Its controlled press declares that Brazil's "dependence on the United States' Pan-American idealism" is blamable for the action. Be that as it may, the Bank of Brazil finds for the time being at least, that dealing in Germany's "compensation marks" is not satisfactory business. Should the Bank of Brazil resume negotiation in these barter marks there is little doubt that Germany would resume trade in the Brazilian market.

¶ **Budget**—The deficit under the Roosevelt regime mounts. Figures released for the 1939 budget stagger the imagination with a $3,984,887,600 total. The President lays the blame to the depression—and he does not mean the "Hoover depression." However justifiable, and whenever to be met, there's a startling fact to be reckoned with; namely, the United States is today deeper in debt than it has ever been in its history. Estimate: $40,500,000,000.

¶ **Return**—Back to W Hollow (a spot in Kentucky where a river makes a "W") comes Jesse Stuart, farm boy poet who won a Guggenheim fellowship, went to Europe, visited 25 countries, returned with a hatful of manuscripts. His comments on the European situation: "Boy, you have to get over there to know how good America is." • Poetic license or practical experience?

Hughes Heads to Alaska On Fifth Leg of Flight

U. S. airmen far ahead of former record as they fly from Omsk to Yakutsk in 10½ Hours

YAKUTSK, Siberia, July 13 (AP)—Howard Hughes took off for Fairbanks, Alaska, at 9:01 p. m. tonight (7:01 a. m., E. S. T.) on the fifth leg of his attempt to set a new record for round-the-world flight.

The American airman and his four companions had remained at Yakutsk only 2 hours and 53 minutes after completing their 2,177-mile hop from Omsk, Western Siberia.

Mr. Hughes planned to make Yakutsk his last stop in Soviet Russian territory. He plotted a course of 2,456 miles to Fairbanks, across the northeastern tip of Siberia and the Bering Sea.

However, preparations for an emergency landing have been made at Anadyrsk in case of necessity.

Far Ahead of Record

Leaving Yakutsk just 60 hours 41 minutes after their takeoff from New York and with two-thirds of the flight completed, Mr. Hughes and his companions were far ahead of the time of the late Wiley Post, who girdled the globe alone in 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes in 1933.

Mr. Hughes had landed his big monoplane at Yakutsk at 6:08 p. m. (4:08 a. m., E. S. T.), ending the fourth leg of his flight. This was just 57 hours 48 minutes after their takeoff from New York.

The 2,117-mile flight from Omsk to Yakutsk was made in 10 hours and 31 minutes.

The dash here from Omsk was made at more than 200 miles an hour, much of it through adverse weather.

Seven hours out, Mr. Hughes reported his position north of Lake Baikal, 1,500 miles from Omsk. His

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Around the Clock With World Fliers

By the Associated Press

New York, July 13

In his effort to travel around the world faster than anyone in history, Howard Hughes has established the following record:

	Distance (miles)	Flying Time (h.m.)	Total Elapsed Time (cumul.)
New York to Paris	3,641	16:35	25:4
Paris to Moscow	1,675	7:49	35:5
Moscow to Omsk	1,380	7:35	47:17
Omsk to Yakutsk	2,177	10:31	60:41
Total	8,873	42:30	60:41

Mr. Hughes and his four companions still have a 2,456-mile hop to Fairbanks, Alaska, and a final 3,380-mile flight from there to New York, his starting point, before completing the 14,709-mile record try.

Place of Propaganda In Democracy Defended

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 13—It is customary for public speakers to assail propaganda as a menace to society and to warn against it as one would against a dire evil.

But Clyde R. Miller, Associate Professor of Education at Columbia University, hails it as advantageous to all peoples, as an essential feature of democracy and as a privilege to be carefully guarded.

Addressing the Summer Institute of Social Progress at Wellesley College last night, he defended the right of propaganda as the right to free expression of opinion.

"The outstanding characteristic of democracy is the competition of opinions or propagandas," he said.

"When the opinion of any one group is dominant and when the power of that group is sufficient to prevent expression of other opinions, we no longer have democracy—we have dictatorship."

Propaganda Defined

Professor Miller's defense of propaganda was based on his definition of it not as an improper attempt to influence others, but as an entirely proper expression of one's views.

Everyone both gives and receives propaganda regularly, he said, through both the spoken and the written word. At times when one is on the receiving end, he continued, one should analyze carefully whatever thoughts are presented and refuse to accept all except "what is best for most of the people."

"In America, most of us are propagandists for or against the New Deal—for or against its various measures," he told the Institute members, now here for their fourth day.

Widespread Propaganda

"What with all of our opinions and actions for and against Roosevelt, Chamberlain, Franco, Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado, not to mention a thousand and one individuals and causes, it is no wonder that propagandas fill the air, the newspapers, living rooms, parlor cars and front porches in America."

Instead of prohibiting those with whom Government officials or other groups disagree from making public addresses, printing literature and broadcasting over the air, these officials and others should find satisfaction in the freedom of opinion conferred, the professor declared.

Individuals may avoid confusion by an habitual process of analyzing whatever opinions are presented by others, he explained.

"Analysis of our own propagandas and those of others is the democratic and scientific method of dealing with propaganda. To every person who really wants to understand the power of propaganda, I recommend that he write his autobiography. In this a person can answer the questions: Why do I believe and act as I do? What did my parents, school, church, train me to believe?

Comparing Propaganda

"By comparing our propagandas or opinions to those of others and measuring both by what is best for most of the people, we become less opinionated, less bitter, less excitable; we grow in tolerance and wisdom; we do more of our thinking with our minds and less of it with our emotions."

Professor Miller, who has had many years of experience as a teacher, newspaper man and magazine editor and is secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, New York City, found propaganda has increased in recent years. For this, he assigned two reasons.

"The first is that with a 10-year-old depression and a new world war threatening, two fundamental issues are discussed everywhere: Shall we retain or change our present economic system?

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U. S. Budget Deficit Totals $3,984,887,600

President Blames Slump in Note Accompanying Revised Estimates

Debt High Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—A deficit of $3,984,887,600 for 1939 was indicated in a revised budget summary published today with an explanation by President Roosevelt. The President blamed the huge deficit on the business slump. Whatever the cause, it is estimated here that it will bring the Government's debt to a new all-time high, probably over $40,500,000,000.

The earlier estimate of the deficit was just under $1,000,000,000; to be precise — $950,000,000. The period covered is the 12 months ending June 30, 1939. The revised budget estimates, prepared before the President left last week on his transcontinental trip, were released by Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, with the President's explanation.

Put in briefest form the revised estimates for the 1939 fiscal year are:—

Expenses	$8,985,157,600
Receipts	5,000,270,000
Deficit	3,984,887,600

This compares with the earlier estimates—

Expenses	$6,869,000,000
Receipts	5,919,000,000
Deficit	950,000,000

Mr. Roosevelt blamed the changed fiscal prospect on business conditions. Pointing out that he had mentioned such a possibility in earlier forecasts he declared,

"Business conditions not only did not improve, but gradually got worse."

This made huge new relief expenditures necessary, he contended. Approximately $1,912,000,000 of the $2,116,157,600 increase of expenditures over the estimate of last January will be due to outlays for public works and other features of the relief program, he said.

He called attention to the following additional increases:—

$129,000,000 for Agricultural Adjustment program.

$45,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

$45,000,000 for expansion of national defense.

$10,000,000 for tax refunds.

$25,000,000 for supplemental items.

$50,000,000 for a bookkeeping change in RFC accounts.

Mr. Roosevelt said the public debt would not be increased by the full amount of his new deficit estimate—$3,984,887,600. The rise in the debt column, he said, would be only $3,485,000,000 because in the financing of the year's deficit the working balance of the Treasury general fund would be reduced by about $500,000,000.

Text of President Roosevelt's message on the 1939 budget: Financial Page.

Congress Examines the TVA Experiment

Wide World

The Investigating Committee Outlines Its Plans

The members of the Congressional Committee which will investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority are shown as they met in executive session at Knoxville, Tenn. Left to right, they are: Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey; Representative Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas; Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota; Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania; Senator A. V. Donahey (D) of Ohio, Chairman; Representative James M. Mead (D) of New York, Vice-Chairman; Representative Thomas V. Jenkins (R) of Ohio; Representative William J. Driver (D) of Arkansas; Thomas A. Panter, Chief Engineer of the Committee, and Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire. Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, the other member of the committee, was not present at the meeting.

President Hails Thomas Lead; Gets First Third-Term Boom

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OGDEN, Utah, July 13—First tangible result of President Roosevelt's primary interventions — Senator Elmer Thomas's apparent renomination in Oklahoma, was interpreted with solid satisfaction and immense relief on the Presidential Special today.

Nearly all political observers consulted in Oklahoma feared that Senator Thomas would be defeated by Representative Gomer Smith. They said that only the President's intervention could save the Senior Senator. But even so they regarded Mr. Roosevelt's endorsement as a risky throw. The outcome, showing either that Senator Thomas had been safer than thought, or that the President's trip and speech really turned the tide, permits the President to head toward his Pacific fishing holiday with a good deal of restored confidence.

Moreover, if Senator Thomas maintains the apparently safe lead he held when reports reached the train this morning, it is expected that his victory will show a substantial New Deal triumph. And this result is felt to be of importance in other Southern and Southwestern States which will be soon holding their primaries.

Tops First Hurdle

The first real hurdle of this trip, therefore has been topped without mishap, and a major political risk has turned out satisfactorily to the Administration as its leader rode westward with widely spaced stops for back-platform appearances, the President had this good news and the first formal invitation to run for a third term to cheer him along.

President Roosevelt had today crossed three inter-mountain states where Democratic Senators are running for re-election without taking any apparent part in their primary contests. This data needs to be set down opposite his manifold interventions farther east.

Of course, he is in overwhelmingly Roosevelt territory—an enthusiastic area, where only yesterday he was presented with his first formal petition to run for a third term. The petition came from workers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, a subsidiary of United States Steel, at Pueblo, Colo.

They notified the President of their desires with a huge banner beside his special train, and later presented a formal resolution declaring that the condition of affairs in the United States and the world "demands a firm hand to guide this Nation not only for the two years to come but for the four years to follow."

This petition may take on historic importance. Such a tribute, however, did not draw Mr. Roosevelt into the political situations in Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and his restraint cast a good deal of light on what the celebrated purge is and what it is not.

Senator Alva Adams rode across his state on the President's special appearing with the Chief Executive before numerous crowds. Yet he was one of the insurgents against the court bill. His opponent for the Democratic nomination, Judge Benjamin C. Hilliard, is not reported to have strong chances, and this practical fact deterred the President from any meddling. He was warned by many advisers not to interfere.

There was no call to intervene in Utah, for Senator Elbert Thomas has no opposition, and he stayed on the reservation last year, but his State is in the rare position of being an area where Presidential help is not sought by either side.

Then in Nevada, Senator Pat McCarran, one of the most vigorous opponents of the court bill, had a nice cross-state ride with the President, with plenty of chances to show from the back platform that he was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Reich Suspends Brazilian Trade, Criticizes U. S.

BERLIN, July 13 (AP)—Brazil's "dependence on the United States' Pan-American idealism" was blamed by the controlled German press today for Germany's suspension of purchases from Brazil.

It was announced that since the Bank of Brazil ceased on June 30 to buy so-called compensation or barter marks available from Germany's transactions with Brazil, Germany would buy coffee, tobacco, rubber, meat, oranges, and bananas elsewhere.

Certain Wall Street circles were held by the press to be responsible for the rift, which was said to have widened steadily because "the United States enviously followed the development of Brazilian cotton exports."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared, "The United States, as one of the Country's (Brazil's) main financiers, has a trump card in its hand so that Brazil could not quite ignore their demands."

Compensation or barter marks are also known in South American trade as "aski" marks, with which Germany paid in a clearing system for purchases of Brazilian merchandise in return for German goods sold to Brazil.

Trade between Germany and Brazil grew rapidly after 1933. German imports from the South American country rose from 69,000,000 marks in 1933 (about $27,600,000) to 186,000,000 marks ($74,400,000) in 1937.

German exports to Brazil, mostly chemicals, railway materials, and agricultural machines, increased from 77,000,000 marks ($30,800,000) to 177,000,000 marks ($70,800,000) in the same period.

Business circles believed the German withdrawal from the Brazilian market might be only temporary—until the Bank of Brazil resumes negotiation in compensation marks.

The goods previously bought from Brazil may come now from Argentina and Chile, especially since Chile agreed to extend a clearing arrangement to include annexed Austria.

Business circles expressed a desire that Germany and the United States come to terms on a trade agreement.

Civil Service: Will Congress Starve Reform?

Commission Faces Added Duties With Threat of Curtailed Budget

Spoils Involved

Board Requires More Cash to Carry Out Roosevelt Plan for Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13 — The United States Civil Service Commission faces a major crisis in lack of appropriations to carry out the vast new responsibilities imposed by recent Presidential executive orders.

For years the Commission has been a sort of "Snow White" to the wicked stepmother Congress. Now the matter has suddenly become acute. Behind the scenes the Commission is preparing to submit estimates to the Budget Bureau for next year's appropriations. The Commission's position will become almost impossible if inadequate funds are not increased to meet the new situation created by Mr. Roosevelt's order.

Members of the three-man Commission are making no complaint, for Government officials are precluded from lobbying for their own agency.

Figures Tell Story

Here are a few figures that help tell the story:

The cost of the Commission per classified employee is $4.56. The cost of the Civil Service Commission in Canada, on the same basis, is $9.89, practically twice as much. But this is only part of the comparison. The United States Commission is called upon to perform work for employees who have never been brought under Civil Service or who have been specifically excluded. The percentage of its expenditures in relation to the Government's annual pay roll is about one sixth of 1 per cent.

To show the grave situation confronting the Commission, Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York inserted an article in the Congressional Record declaring that the United States Commission received $1,467,486 in 1933 for examining 206,068 employees, while in 1937 its appropriation had increased to $2,335,000, while those whom it examined rose to 840,000.

Commission Blamed

The tragic position of the "Snow White" Commission has been known for years. Spoils-loving Congressmen are happy over it, and would not abolish the commission for worlds, for they can always blame it for defects that arise out of lack of funds; and by refusing adequate funds can always insure something to blame. Pointing to defects in the existing Civil Service administration they are able to argue that the patronage method of enlistment is not so bad, after all.

Now this situation has suddenly become far more acute.

Mr. Roosevelt's series of executive orders are expected to add 70,000 to 100,000 new workers to the classified competitive Civil Service by Feb. 1, next. The present number is about 532,073, out of a total of about 840,000 Federal employees. In addition to that, 14,000 first, second, and third-class postmasters were brought under Civil Service by the last Congress. The Commission's work is primarily with the classified service and these two changes will increase the number by about 20 per cent.

Even more important than this numerical increase, big though it is, are the sweeping new powers delegated to the Commission by Mr. Roosevelt. His Executive orders gave it a mandate to set up a board system of centralized personnel administration. He called upon it to organize personnel administration in each department and agency of the Government. New examinations, new incentives to efficiency, new methods of promotion are contemplated under the arrangement.

Appropriation Cut

According to Mr Bacon's report, the Commission last year asked the Budget Bureau for $3,415,000, but received about $1,000,000 less On the basis of 1 per cent of the pay roll of the personnel affected, which is considered a reasonable proportion by experts on personnel management, the Commission would be entitled to $7,000,000 a year.

That seems a small sum to pay for efficiency in government, but poor little "Snow White" is not likely to get it, or even to get half of it.

Encouraging signs of civil service growth are meanwhile given in cities and States.

Down to 1937, the most recent state to adopt a civil service statute was Maryland, in 1920. A 17 year interval elapsed without further action. Then, in 1937 suddenly, five States enacted such legislation—Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan and Tennessee! Half a dozen other States are now seriously considering the same step.

An equally extraordinary burst of interest occurred in the cities. Between the years 1883 (the Pendleton Act) and 1937, cities adopted statutes at the average of 16 every two years. But in the last two-year interval, 1936-1937, the figure leaped to 57 according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

U. S. Refugee Plan Approved

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, July 13 (AP)—Delegates to the 33-Nation conference on world refugees indicated today their approval of a United States plan for a permanent committee to supervise massed emigration of political and racial exiles.

Myron C. Taylor, American delegate and conference chairman, proposed that the Committee be established in London with a paid director. The resolution to give effect to the proposal will be submitted to the final conference session Friday.

British and French delegates, who helped draft the resolution, gave it their full support as did the delegates from the other countries.

Some revision was considered likely, however, to modify its tone which some delegates thought too strong.

The chairmanship of the permanent committee may be offered Mr. Taylor, but it was not certain he would accept.

The resolution empowers the director to approach Governments to "undertake negotiations to improve the chaotic conditions of exodus and replace them with conditions of orderly emigration."

Germany was not mentioned by name, and committee circles said this lack was the result of a compromise between British and American viewpoints.

Some of the British delegates wanted the committee to consider Jewish refugees of eastern Europe, although the Evian sessions were limited to the problem of Greater Germany.

The first task of a permanent body would be to correlate offers of various countries for accepting limited numbers of refugees.

Economics in the News

Population Trends—Prospect Ahead for the United States to Stop Increasing its Numbers—Changes in Age Groups

By H. B. E.

Those who still talk about America as the land of youth, even those who, with Andre Siegfried, speak of America's coming of age, will have to revise their language in the light of the population report of the National Resources Committee. The fact is, that America has reached middle age in the population sense. And by 1980, by the maximum estimate, or by 1955, by the minimum estimate, the country will have attained its crest, with the prospect of a slow decline in numbers ahead of it. The data are predicated on present vital statistics and immigration policies.

Such a prospect is revolutionary. For no country has hitherto witnessed the rate of growth of the United States. Till the World War there never was an increase in numbers of less than a fifth per decade. Generally, the advance has been at the rate of a third. The reduction in the rate of growth seems to have started in the decade 1910-20, when the increase was one-sixth, a rate which was maintained in 1920-30. A marked slowing down is apparent in the current decade, when the increase will be not more than a twelfth. And then the rate will dwindle to zero. From a population at present of 128,000,000, the 1980 peak is set only 30,000,000 higher, or 158,000,000. The minimum estimate, which puts the peak at 1955, allows the population to advance only another 11,000,000, or to 139,000,000. The rate will then have to be recorded in terms of decline, not of growth.

* * *

But I refuse to envisage a static or declining America just as I refuse to attach a Stuart Chase significance to the winning of the last frontier. There are still frontiers ahead of America. Economically there is still room, after such a rapid transcontinental stretching out, for vertical expansion. Compared with old Europe, the United States has merely scratched the surface of its economic potentialities.

Examples will occur to readers in their own experience. A friend of mine some months ago bought a farm in old New England for week-ending. On it was a hill, and digging into it he found a valuable mound of marketable gravel. Another is busy demonstrating the feasibility of making potato chips right on the farm. Moreover, there is nothing static in the mind of man. A declining birthrate does not necessarily connote a declining rate of ideas for the material enrichment of mankind. No vital statistics need necessarily mean the dulling of the edge of enterprise and inventiveness.

But the new frontier which the National Resources Committee sees ahead is the field of human relations. This is the richest frontier of all. In the conquest of a continent, it has been neglected, on the theory that in the end "the best man will win." The community does not necessarily win when "the best man wins." Most of those human relations which await attention lie between employers and employees. At present they are too routine, too institutionalized. The Rockefellers realized out in Colorado that they should not be left in the hands of lesser officials. More and more top executives seem to be taking a leaf out of the Rockefeller copybook. Here is a new land waiting to be tilled, a new land which promises a new way of life. Quality will now have an opportunity to take the place of quantity in the goal of human America.

* * *

The report is remarkable for another reason besides the prospect which it affords of a stationary and then declining population. It is the changing character of the population that arrests the eye. Clearly, if a population is declining, the birth rate is responsible, and there are destined to be fewer children. But the mortality rate is falling, too. Thus the country is witnessing the rapid increase of the elderly. The figures are little short of astonishing. In 1930 the folk of 65 and over constituted only one-nineteenth of the population. In 1980 the proportion will be one-seventh. In absolute figures the rise will be from 6,600,000 to 22,100,000.

Politically this aspect of changing America may have far-reaching consequences. For instance, it should increase the size of the Townsend army. And, to judge from the last Townsend convention, such a result would mean that even in its ripe old age America would remain as vigorous as it was in the heyday of its youth!

'Trade' Barred at British Court

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain, today informed peeresses who have been "sponsoring" women at Court presentations that their presence at further functions this season "will not be required."

The action resulted from the efforts of impoverished peeresses to profit from their positions by introducing women to Court circles.

Advertisements such as this have appeared in London newspapers: "Peeress will chaperon girl for autumn season in London or would sponsor married woman. Very enjoyable time assured. Write Lady Z Box 9014."

Fees are said to run as high as £1,000 for "social guidance" during the three months of the season. Women wanting only Court presentation are sometimes charged 100 guineas for that service.

King George is said to have ordered the practice stopped.

Three Million or More Chicagoans Polish Manners for 'Courtesy Week'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicagoans are polishing up on their best manners in preparation for a City-wide "Courtesy Week," July 24 to 30. Smiles, "thank you's," and "pleases," along with helping hands and good manners generally will be in evidence during that period by official edict. It is hoped that the seven-day practice will tend to create something of a habit with many and extend the atmosphere of pleasantness and consideration for an indefinite time.

Some 400 organizations have pledged co-operation in the effort to make relationships for the 3,000,000 or so people who rub elbows here every day, a little more congenial.

Emphasis will be placed on good motoring manners, and the slogan for this phase is "Courtesy Promotes Safety."

On Sunday, July 24, church sermons will bear on the subject of courtesy. Throughout the week police, street car, bus, taxicab, and elevated employees will treat customers as guests. The State Street Council will even train store salesmen on how to greet buyers with a smile.

Orange Prairie Lily Urged for Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Canada—Saskatchewan horticulturists are urging the Provincial Government to adopt the orange prairie lily as its official floral emblem.

Horticulturists at first chose the dwarf prairie rose, but this was rejected when it was found this flower was the official emblem of the Province of Alberta. The crocus was similarly passed over as it was the emblem of Manitoba.

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Britain Rejects Franco Plan; Warns Against Bombing Ships

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today Britain was "not prepared to acquiesce in repetition of attacks of a certain character" on British shipping in Spanish waters.

Another announcement was that Sir Robert Hodgson, British Agent in Insurgent Spain, would stay in London for "the present."

Mr. Chamberlain said Britain had rejected as "unacceptable" Insurgent General Franco's suggestion that Almeria be made an "immune" port for British merchantmen in Government Spain.

Disclosing a new note from General Franco insisting that his fliers had not bombed British ships deliberately, the Prime Minister reiterated that "ships trading in ports in the war zone must accept the risks which are an inevitable result of war."

He went on to say, however, that "while any military action in such circumstances is thus precluded, His Majesty's Government are not prepared to acquiesce in repetition of attacks of a certain character.

"Hitherto we always have made protests to the Burgos authorities where a vessel lying by itself has as such been subject to deliberate attack, usually by low flying aircraft.

"An attack on an isolated vessel must of its nature be deliberate, particularly in those instances where the vessel has been reconnoitered previous to being bombed and has been machine-gunned afterward."

Mr. Chamberlain quoted the new note from General Franco as contending that Spanish Government ports had been bombed to prevent traffic in war materials and that ships which entered such zones "expose themselves to the consequences of their own temerity."

Swedish Royalty Bar Formalities In Capital Visit

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Crown Prince Gustav Adolf and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden paid the Capital an "unofficial" call yesterday, using their own royal names, but barring the formal reception usually accorded their rank.

The Crown Prince chose that manner of keeping his visit quiet rather than traveling "incognito" as a private person with a title such as the Count of Stockholm.

The visitors attended a small luncheon given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull at their hotel. They expected to go to Cranbrook University at Birmingham, Mich., today to visit Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor who designed the monument dedicated at the tercentenary celebration near Wilmington, Del.

Shirley Temple Sails

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—With two blonde dolls under one arm, Shirley Temple sailed yesterday for Bermuda with her father and mother in the S. S. Queen of Bermuda.

"I want to ride in those little carts they have there," she said.

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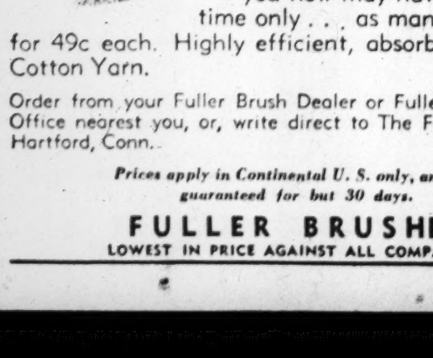

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The Mobile Station Is Shown in Front of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa Before Starting Out to Record the Sounds of Canada

Higher Daytime Than Night Speed Is Traffic Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Traffic experts are considering the advisability of asking the States to let motorists drive 10 miles an hour faster in daytime than at night.

The differential was advocated at the national conference on street and highway safety by S. J. Williams of the National Safety Council.

He proposed a daytime maximum of 55 miles an hour for most States and 60 miles an hour for prairie States, where flat, sparsely settled areas make higher speed safer.

The conference was attended by more than 50 representatives from a score of official agencies, motor clubs, manufacturers, and insurance companies. It was designed to modernize the uniform traffic laws recommended to States and municipalities.

The delegates asked all States to adopt the three-position hand signal for motorists already in use in 17 States. The system requires a driver to extend his left arm straight out from his car to indicate a left turn, down for a stop, and up for a right turn.

Most States permit a driver to extend his arm straight out to indicate any of the three.

Among other problems raised by the experts:

E. J. McIlraith, engineer of the Chicago Surface Lines, suggested bicycles be ridden on the sidewalks instead of streets, except in business areas where the rider should alight and walk with his vehicle on the sidewalk; Arthur J. Lovell, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, advised banning trucks—except milk, mail, and newspaper trucks—from the highways from Saturday night to Monday morning.

Mobile Radio Studio Records Sound Pictures of Canada

News In Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To record sound pictures of all parts of Canada, the Government-operated Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has equipped a specially built mobile broadcasting studio, with numerous ultra-short wave transmitters and recording machines. The mobile studio goes on tour this summer of western Canada, making recordings of the sounds in the national parks, of the game in these preserves, and of people found in the parks. The recordings will be edited for later use as fifteen minute, half-hour or hour long programs of sound pictures of Canada. The scheme has been sucessfully tried out in England.

The mobile studio is equipped with the latest in transmitters and receivers and two complete recording machines. In case the trailer gets off the beaten track into areas where there are no electric power lines, the trunk compartment of the automobile has a powerful gasoline driven generator which can supply enough power to run the unit. The transmitters operate on ultra-high frequencies, while the unit operates as VE9AZ on 37,000 kilocycles (8.108 meters). The pack transmitters have a range for recording reception from three-quarters of a mile with a 2-watt transmitter to 20 miles for the 40-watt transmitter. The unit is also equipped to connect transmissions picked up by the pack transmitters to telephone lines for network broadcasting. It contains accommodation for four men and sleeping room for two men. It has a sliding roof opening so that a commentator can work right from the roof of the trailer.

Propaganda Network

Radio propaganda, early welcomed by the Third Reich as an important factor in its success, has recently been further extended by beginning the erection of a nation-wide network of radio stations in all principal cities in Germany.

These radio stations or "radio-columns," as they are called, will transmit official speeches and ceremonies, will be used to give orders to the population in case of air-raid drill, and in emergencies. A total of 6,600 such "radio-columns" are to be installed throughout the Reich, and the smaller towns and districts will be covered by joint meetings of the local population, at which the reception of news and speeches and of official orders will be received.

Breslau was the first city in which such "radio columns" were installed, the occasion being a huge gymnastic rally which served as an excellent testing ground.

The new organization is under the charge of Herr Karl Hanke, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Propaganda, so that nothing will come to the public which has not been sanctioned by that Department.

Radio Sleuth Named

To run down the charges made in the last Congress on radio network monopoly, the Federal Communications Commission appointed William J Dempsey last week as special attorney to conduct its special investigation on network operation this fall. In its campaign to ferret out the facts of network radiocasting the FCC has appointed a veteran investigator.

Mr. Dempsey has been in the center of Federal inquiries in the past few years. When Frank McNinch, chairman of the FCC, picked Mr. Dempsey he took on an investigator of known worth for Mr. Dempsey handled a large amount of litigation as Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Power Commission while Mr. McNinch was chairman of that body. When Mr. McNinch was drafted by President Roosevelt to be the head of the FCC he took Mr. Dempsey along with him.

Mr. Dempsey had joined the Power Commission in 1937 after having been identified with power litigation involving the Public Works Administration. At the PWA he was associated with Jerome Frank, now a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Television Tests

Television engineers of the British Broadcasting Corporation achieved a triumph in their televising of the Second England-Australia test match at Lord's cricket ground in London recently. Three Emitron cameras were posted at different parts of the ground, and these could be swung to any part of the field so that televiewers could see the bowler delivering his ball, the batsman making his stroke, and the fielder picking up the ball or trying to stop a boundary. To anyone who had seen television even a year ago, this viewing of a great cricket match, ball by ball, with the accompanying roar and clapping of the crowd was a striking demonstration of the advance which has been made.

World Television

That international television broadcasting may become a reality in the near future has been proved by an experiment carried out by "The Daily Express" in co-operation with the Marconiphone Company. With a standard receiver situated on the Sussex Downs some 600 feet above sea level perfect reception was obtained from the French television transmitter at the Eiffel Tower in Paris about 200 miles away. The transmitting aerial there had the advantage of being nearly 1,000 feet above sea level so that reception conditions were very nearly ideal.

President Agrees To Aid in Chaco

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has agreed to act as an arbitrator of the Chaco peace dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay and delegated Spruille Braden, Minister-Designate to Colombia, to represent him.

The State Department announced receipt of a telegram from José Maria Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, asking if President Roosevelt would accept the post.

The Presidents of the six mediatory nations, the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay will act as arbitrators.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, telegraphed Señor Cantilo:

"President Roosevelt has requested me to inform Your Excellency that he is pleased to accept the honor of appointment as one of the arbitrators, but in view of his manifold other duties, he has decided to delegate his functions as arbitrator to the delegate of the United States to the Peace Conference. Appropriate instructions authorizing the delegate of the United States to act for the President, in the event that the treaty is signed and ratified have been telegraphed to the delegate of the United States."

The accord recently reached between Bolivia and Paraguay through their delegates to the Chaco Peace Conference at Buenos Aires provided for a submission of the outstanding problems to arbitration which will begin after the treaty agreed on at Buenos Aires is ratified by Bolivia and Paraguay.

Mr. Braden has represented the United States in the peace negotiations for nearly three years. The war which preceded the negotiations started over a boundary dispute. It lasted three years and cost 100,000 lives.

New Liner to Make South American Trips

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Nieuw Amsterdam, new 36,287-ton flagship of the Holland-American Line, which recently plowed the waters of New York Harbor on its maiden voyage, will make three trips to South America this winter, it was announced this week by Peter van den Toorn, General Manager of the Company in New York.

The first Latin American cruise of the liner will be a 25-day voyage, starting Dec. 17, and extending to Rio de Janeiro, with stops at West Indies ports, Mr. van den Toorn said. The second voyage will follow the same itinerary, beginning Jan. 17, 1939. The third will be a 46-day trip around South America, beginning on Feb. 11.

Parkers' Hearing Delayed

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP)—Hearing of the appeal of Ellis Parker and his son, Ellis, of Mt. Holly, N. J., from their conviction on a charge of conspiracy to abduct Paul H. Wendel in connection with the Lindbergh baby kidnaping case, has been postponed to the fall in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Daladier Warns That France Will Aid Czechs

PARIS, July 13 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier has delivered a warning that France is prepared whenever necessary to repeat the strong action which last May kept a German-Czechoslovak clash from bringing new war to Europe.

The Premier recalled that Anglo-French pressure in Berlin, May 21, thwarted a reported German plan to invade Czechoslovakia during the latter's municipal elections.

Speaking at a dinner of natives of Provence and Languedoc, M. Daladier said:

"What was possible once must always remain possible until a final settlement of the point at issue," the rights of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority.

M. Daladier paid tribute, however, to the "good will" with which Germany met Britain and France in the May crisis. He added that peoples who "learned to admire each other on the field of battle" henceforth can put their strength to better use in seeking a mutual understanding in laying a groundwork for peace.

Reaffirming France's pledges to aid Czechoslovakia, M. Daladier emphasized that the "good will" of all powers affected had prevented an "irreparable catastrophe" from developing from the German-Czechoslovak crisis, which he did not specifically mention but to which he plainly was referring.

France, he said, hoped it would never have to fulfill its pledges to the Czechs, but was determined "never to go back on its word" if such a hope proved vain.

Czechoslovak Government negotiations with the country's 3,500,000 Germanic minority—the cause of the May trouble—now offer every hope of an "equitable and lasting settlement," M. Daladier said.

Czechs Hint Reprisals

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 13 (AP)—Premier Milan Hodza's newspaper, Venkov, announced yesterday the Government was planning legislation which might be used as a reprisal against States which confiscate "for State purposes" without a fair return the property of Czechoslovak citizens living abroad.

Seizure of property of Czechoslovaks in Austria when the country was absorbed by Germany was cited as an instance.

The law would enable the Government to treat foreigners residing in Czechoslovakia in a similar fashion, and the paper said it might be used to prevent smuggling of foreign currency abroad. Parliament convenes next week.

Britain Drops Plan to Form Neutral Board on Bombings

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The Government announced today that its efforts to form an international commission to investigate air bombings of civilian centers in Spain had failed.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons that the scheme, in which the United States, France, Norway, Sweden, and later The Netherlands, had been asked to join, had been found "impossible."

Instead, he said, Britain would send a British mission of two men to Spain.

[The United States declined Britain's invitation and Sweden followed suit.]

The original plan was for a commission from several neutral nations to establish headquarters in southern France and make visits to Spain to determine whether air attacks on Spanish cities were justified by military objectives.

The Spanish Government has pressed for action by such a commission, alleging that foreign pilots in the service of the Insurgents were repeatedly raiding undefended towns. At one point Barcelona made what was interpreted in Paris as a threat to make reprisals on Italian and German objectives.

BARCELONA, Spain, July 13 (AP)—Insurgent bombers raided Barcelona today in apparent reprisal for a Government air attack on their central coast front lines.

The Government Defense Bureau said the raid failed to cause any fatalities and only a few persons were wounded as the squadron of eight planes, driven off by Government fire, dropped most of its bombs in the sea. The raiders returned individually in an effort to cut through the curtain of fire, but succeeded only in bombing the suburbs.

Fifteen Government planes had executed a mass bombing Tuesday of Insurgent columns driving south along the Mediterranean.

Officials placed total casualties in yesterday's Insurgent raids on Cartagena at 45 killed and 120 wounded

Loyalists Warn Hoarders

BARCELONA, July 13 (AP)—The Spanish Government tightened its control on the Capital today by imposing stiff penalties, including execution, for export or hoarding of securities, foreign exchange, precious metals, and jewels.

A decree fixed the basic punishment at six months to 10 years imprisonment in labor camps and ruled that cases of extreme gravity would be considered as high treason and liable to bring capital penalty.

Previously only heavy fines had been exacted from smugglers, illegal dealers in foreign exchange, and hoarders.

A note published by Premier Juan Negrin's office announced a period of grace until July 18 during which undeclared capital may be surrendered voluntarily, subject to confiscation but without other punishment to holders.

France Boosts Defense Loan

PARIS, July 13 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday that it had already used up, to pay for six months of armament making, a 5,000,000,000 franc (about $138,500,000) national defense loan issued only two months ago, and ordered a new issue of unlimited amount.

The new loan to help finance France's rearmament program will be in 3½ per cent bonds and will be placed on sale Monday.

They will be negotiable with the Bank of France for 90 per cent of their value from the date of issue, and for 95 per cent after six months.

British Air Plans Expand

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The Government today issued a supplementary estimate to continue expansion of the Royal Air Force, asking for £22,901,000 and providing for an increase in personnel from 83,000 to 96,000.

The revised total for the Air Force this year thereby was increased to £126,401,000 of which £52,900,000 is being provided under the Defense Loan Act.

A statement by members of the Air Council said that to implement the new defense program, aiming at a first line home strength of approximately 2,370 aircraft by March 31, 1940, it was necessary to enter the extra personnel for training, to construct additional stations, to extend existing ones, to place further large orders for aircraft and other equipment, and to increase the capacity for aerial production.

Schuschnigg Loses Honorary Custody For 'Protective'

VIENNA, July 13 (AP)—A representative of the Ministry of Propaganda yesterday told foreign correspondents that the status of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had been changed from "honorary detention" to "regular protective custody."

Josef Stertin, the Ministry's spokesman, explained that the "honorary" character of Herr Schuschnigg's detention had been revoked because police investigations had shown him to be personally guilty in the hanging of 13 National Socialists during his regime.

Herr Stertin also said Herr Schuschnigg, under arrest since Austria's annexation March 13, was still in Vienna. This was believed to mean he was at the Metropole Hotel, Gestapo (secret police) headquarters.

Agents Check Story In Mattson Slaying

TACOMA, Wash. (AP) — Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have joined William Cole, State Patrol Chief, in checking a maze of contradictory statements, oral and written, of Frank Olson, that he kidnaped and killed 10-year-old Charles Mattson Dec. 27, 1936.

Mr. Cole said the prisoner's description tallied closely with that of the man sought for the abduction but that many portions of his story did not check with facts.

Officers indicated an effort would be made to have Muriel and William Mattson, sister and brother of the slain boy, who were in the Mattson home at the time of the kidnaping, identify Olson's picture.

Olson first said four men were involved in the kidnaping. Later, he said only three, and finally cut the number to two. The second man was arrested and released when Olson again contradicted his story and said that the man was not involved.

New Bridge Made Aliens' Entry Port

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The new Thousand Islands bridge across the St. Lawrence River, which will be opened next month, was designated by the Immigration Service today as a port of entry into the United States for aliens. The Immigration Service order is effective August 1.

The Immigration Service announced the Niagara Falls, N. Y., municipal airport had been designated as a temporary port of entry for aliens arriving by air.

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Flannel slacks, from $10.
Wash slacks, from $3.
Palm Beach slacks, $5.50.
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Quezon's Presence in Tokyo Mystifies U. S. High Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is in Tokyo. He is accompanied by several of his leading advisers. And he is meeting at allegedly social functions many high officials of the Japanese Government.

That is the sum total of factual information which the State Department here has about this extraordinary trip of the head of a country which is not supposed to conduct its own foreign affairs until 1946. Mr. Quezon himself has stated since his arrival in Tokyo that rest and relaxation after a trying session of the Island Legislature is the sole reason for his visit to Japan. So far as Washington knows this may be true. Mr. Quezon has not visited at the American Embassy in Tokyo nor informed it of any other purposes he may have.

To say that this leaves some unanswered questions in the minds of high officials here is putting it mildly. There is no great concern, since it is felt that even if Mr. Quezon should be, as Tokyo rumor has it, talking over the possibilities of some neutralization agreement, not much harm could come from it. But the fact remains that under the Philippine Independence Act the Islands are not free to enter into diplomatic relations with any foreign government until 1946. Until then, their foreign affairs are supposed to be handled through the American diplomatic service. It is extremely difficult for observers here to translate the externals of the Quezon visit into strictly non-diplomatic implications.

Among the features of the visit which point strongly to some ulterior diplomatic motive is the presence of other leading Filipinos in Tokyo. Mr. Quezon was preceded to Tokyo by Major Manuel Nitto, his Aide-de-Camp, Filipe Buencamino, Jr., Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Philippine Assembly, and Dr. Jose Fabella, Health and Welfare Commissioner of the Commonwealth. The invitation which led to the Quezon visit is understood to have came from prominent Japanese trading interests. But the social functions arranged for him included the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister as well as many other leading officials of the Government, regardless of the fact that he is allegedly traveling "incognito."

Obviously officials here are seeking possible explanations. One is that faced with progressive increase in American duties on Philippine products Mr. Quezon is beginning to look around for new trade relations. Japan is one of the most logical nations to turn to for new outlets. But before starting to expand trade with Japan perhaps Mr. Quezon wanted some assurance that the increase might not become merely a highway for Japanese imperialist expansion. He has undoubtedly heard a great deal about the alleged danger from Japan to the future independence of his islands.

Diplomatic circles not only here but in most western capitals take it for granted that Japan has long had covetous eyes on the Philippines and has every intention of picking them up whenever it can be done at not too great a cost. Perhaps Mr. Quezon decided that he would like to have some direct personal information on the subject before accepting this doctrine at its face value.

Another possibility suggested here is that Mr. Quezon, who is constitutionally denied the prospect of being President of the Philippines when the date of complete independence arrives, perhaps cherishes the hope of leaving as his final contribution to his successor an agreement with Japan to respect the independence of the Philippines. High officials here who are in touch with the Far Eastern situation believe that any such agreement would be absolutely valueless if it could be obtained but this does not mean that Mr. Quezon might not disagree with them as to the worth of the effort.

Perhaps more likely than any of the above explanations is that Japanese commercial interests hoping to supplant the United States in the Philippine trade have been making overtures, have encountered considerable suspicion of Japanese motives in Manila, and have therefore persuaded Mr. Quezon to visit them in the hope of removing the ground for suspicion.

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'One-Mindedness' Called Challenge To Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13—Undergraduates posed some searching questions as to the status and operations of democracy when student representatives of nine colleges and universities participated in the Institute of Public Affairs here.

John Hermansen of Philadelphia, technical associate in the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Local and State Governments, said that "the efficiency achieved" through the "one-mindedness" of the totalitarian states made it necessary to prove that "inefficient fumblings" of the democracies "are remedial, not inherent."

Bolling Lambeth of Bedford, Va., Chairman of the University of Virginia's "Little Congress," declared that politics has become a racket cluttered with "submarginal talent" because "in American education few, if any, leaders take active interest in seeing young people prepared to handle the political affairs of American Government."

Co-operation for Democracy

Miss Martha Trippe of Easton, Md., from Columbia University, called for "some more definite basis of co-operation" among democracies for a peaceful mobilization for law and order in the world.

"America must either cast her lot with those democracies which still exist," she said, "or she must pursue a policy of isolation or neutrality and resign herself to the abdication of democracy throughout the world."

The collegians, including many other speakers, took up business and government, foreign relations, government and agriculture, and education for statesmanship in the first day of their two-day roundtable on the future of American democracy.

Dr. George E. Begge, member of the Social Security Board in Washington, told the institute that by the next legislative sessions in the states the board expects to be able to recommend changes in unemployment compensation which will be simpler and more economical for the worker, the employer, and the state administrative agencies.

Keep Main Features

The simplifying procedure will retain the main features of the present plan for unemployment compensation, Dr. Begge said.

"We expect to demonstrate not only the feasibility of the American system of unemployment compensation, but also the essential sonndness of the Federal-state co-operation in this field," he said.

Dr. Begge told the Institute that neither the Social Security Board nor the agencies of the various states are satisfied with the present structure of unemployment compensation administration.

Dr. Paul Clyde, Professor of History in Duke University, in sketching the historical background for the discussions about the Far East, said that every major nation involved in the Far East, including the United States, has contributed its full quota to the turmoil prevailing there today.

The Rev. Clark V. Poling, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y., laid the basis for the round table on "The Church Faces an Insecure World," by discussing developments of the religious conference at Oxford and at Edinburgh from the viewpoint of youth.

'Swing' Belongs to America And Will Stay, Whiteman Says

By Paul Whiteman
("King of Jazz"; called "Man who made a lady out of Jazz.")
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The best proof we can have of the lasting quality of what we call swing music today is the way it had persisted since it first swept the country some 20 years ago—when we called it jazz.

Maybe you remember—if you were of the dancing age 20 years ago—the things they said then about jazz. They said it was too noisy, it was too loud, it was barbaric, uncouth, it came straight from the jungle, and I don't know what else.

They tried to snub it out of existence. They tried to get rid of it by screaming invectives at it or by ignoring it completely. The papers about that time were always coming out with somebody's statement that jazz was dead. I remember they compared it with the Hawaiian craze of about that time, said jazz wouldn't last any longer than that.

Well, none of those things worked. Oh, sure, they made so much fuss about it that there was an apparent reaction to smoother music, ballads, sweet tunes, even waltzes.

But jazz wasn't dead. Not by a long shot. All that had happened was that its musicians were forced to play the sweet stuff in public. But when they got by themselves, in their own jazz sessions, they had fun in the same old way. They kept right on playing jazz.

Jazz music persisted because it is so full of life, so strong in its means of expression. It meant so much to the men who played it that they just couldn't give it up.

And all the time, another generation of young musicians was growing up and learning to play "hot." They learned from old jazz records and from the pioneer musicians with whom many of them played. I mean men like Benny Goodman who was playing with Ben Pollack's band, one of the best of the early jazz bands. Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey were playing with Jean Goldkette's band—another of the early jazz bands that many people of today have forgotten or never knew about. Men like Frankie Trumbauer, Joe Venuti, Eddie Lang, and "Bix" Beiderbecke were playing with me.

All that was needed for a renaissance of jazz to take place was for this new generation of musicians to get together with their own bands, play the kind of music they liked best—and a new generation of listeners who hadn't had a chance to hear real jazz went crazy about it all over again.

The "Jazz Renaissance" called its music "swing," but I've never been able to see much difference between the two. I liked jazz in 1920 and I like swing in 1938. I think they both have something new and invigorating to offer to American music. Such works as Gershwin's "American in Paris" or Grofe's "Hollywood Suite," both of which grew directly out of their composers' connection with jazz, are more successful in their expression, I think, than many compositions of serious musicians trying to work in the jazz idiom.

Composers like Paul Hindemith, Serge Prokofieff, and Igor Stravinsky have all worked in the jazz idiom. But intellectualized jazz never has the same spontaneity that the real thing has.

The important thing is, that whatever you want to say about jazz or swing, it stays with us because it belongs to us. The high-brow critics can't snub it out of existence. You can't get rid of jazz in America any more than you can get rid of hot dog stands, lunches in drug stores, or corn on the cob.

I, for one, don't see why anybody should want to get rid of it. The secret of its lasting quality is that Americans like its vigor, its freshness, and the possibilities it offers for musical experimentation.

It has always had these things—and it always will.

Do Monitor Readers Agree on Swing?

Swing music is not new, but is generally accepted as a revival of jazz. In this series of six articles The Christian Science Monitor is presenting both sides of the case on "swing." The viewpoints are those of experts. Equally important are the views of the public; and we invite our readers to express in letters to the Monitor their opinion of this popular form of music.

New Dealers Hold Lead in Oklahoma Primary Contests

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 13 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma's New Deal favorite, widened his commanding lead today over two primary opponents in the first ballot-box test of President Roosevelt's political speaking tour.

Returns from 2,487 precincts out of 3,522 in the Democratic primary gave for U. S. Senator:

Thomas, 158,379.
Gomer Smith, 118,321.
Marland, 73,544.

Senator Thomas, seeking renomination for a third term, was acclaimed "my old friend" by the President. In his speech here Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt made only passing mention of E. W. Marland, New Deal Governor running third to Senator Thomas.

Former Gov. W. H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, frowned upon by the President as "nationally known as a Republican," was running third for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Returns from 2,551 precincts for Governor:

Leon C. Phillips, 119,803.
W. S. Key, 111,607.
Former Governor Murray, 99,388.
Jack Walton, 27,826.
Ira Finley, 20,646.

On the Republican side, where voting was light in contrast to the heavy flood of Democratic ballots, Harry O. Glasser of Enid was leading three rivals for the Senate nomination and Ross Rizley, former State Senator of Guymon, paced a field of three for the gubernatorial nomination.

Labor Gains in Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Labor enjoys minimum wage protection in 14 of the 20 Latin American republics, according to a survey published by the Pan-American Union.

Legislative action fixing minimum wages in one or more classes of employment, and authorizing or setting up machinery for the fixing of minimum wages, has been taken in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In most of these countries regulation is by special commissions, but in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, certain wages have been established by direct legislative action. Recognition of the need for an adequate wage is found in the present constitutions of Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay. The principle of equal pay for women for equal work is found in the legislation of Bolivia, for salaried employees; Brazil and Mexico, for wage-earning employees; Cuba, for both; and Peru, for home workers.

Describing the existent machinery for the fixing of minimum wages in Mexico, Dr. Eugene D. Owen of the United States Department of Labor, writes:

"The Federal Constitution of Mexico provides that minimum wages are to be fixed by special commissions to be appointed in each municipality, subordinate to the Central Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in each state, and in the absence of these commissions, the minimum wage is to be fixed by the respective central board itself. The Federal Labor Code of Aug. 28, 1931, as amended by a decree of Oct. 6, 1933, provides that the special municipal wage commission are to be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers in the municipality, not less than 2 of each, and a representative of the municipal government who will act as chairman."

Mountains Echo Hymns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUMMINGS, Ga.—Some 10,000 visitors from Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas gathered here recently for all-day singing held annually in this small mountain community of 750 persons. Encircling mountains reverberated from 10 in the morning till sundown with singing of hymns.

"JUST OFF THE AVENUE"
Near Third Church
A quiet, centrally located hotel catering to a dignified, distinguished clientele
Single Room . . $5.00 Outside Bath
Double Room . . $5.00 Twin Beds, Outside Bath
RESIDENTIAL OR TRANSIENT
THE HOTEL
La Salle
30 EAST 40th STREET
New York City, N.Y.

HOWARD TROPICAL
WORSTED SUITS

In character, in fabric quality, in tailoring, these fine, cool worsted tropicals are exactly like our year 'round suits... but they are lighter in weight (a size 37 tropical weighs but 42 ounces) They're light.. porous, sturdy! Plain, light, and dark colors, new neat patterns in plain and sports models. By far the greatest suit values we have ever offered. Make it a rule to be summer-cool. . Buy a Howard tropical today or tomorrow Coat and trousers.

$16.50 *Perfect Fitting Service*
No Charge for Alterations

USE OUR CONVENIENT TEN PAYMENT PLAN
You pay but a dollar more to "Charge it" in a cash Howard Store

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
Air-Conditioned Stores

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY, Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY.....Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST., Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE., N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST...Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD., Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST., Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST., N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY,..Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV..Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE....Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE..Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE.
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S. W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

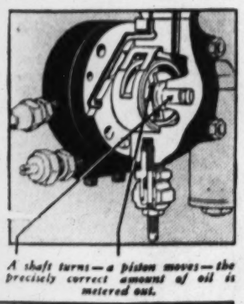
Mail Orders... 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OIL BILLS SLASHED BY "THRIFT METER"

SAY—WHY DO YOU USE LESS OIL THAN I? YOUR HOUSE IS LARGER, TOO.
THAT'S EASY—I HAVE AN OIL-O-MATIC WITH A "THRIFT METER"—IT BUDGETS THE OIL.

Oil-O-Matic owners enjoy low fuel bills

HOW "THRIFT METER" WORKS



A shaft turns—a piston moves—the precisely correct amount of oil is metered out.

OIL-O-MATIC owners all over America report low fuel bills. The reason is simple—only Oil-O-Matic has that ingenious invention, the "Thrift Meter."

The Thrift Meter takes warm oil, cold oil, thick oil, thin oil, heavy oil, light oil—and by an exclusive process measures it, budgets it within a split fraction of one per cent of exactness! Oil waste is then ended!

World's Cleanest Heat

With Oil-O-Matic, you save on cleaning bills, too. No furnace soot, ashes, oily film to dirty rugs, curtains, clothes, wallpaper. For Williams Oil-O-Matic heat is clean heat!

Drudgery is banished, too. No coal to shovel! No ashes to carry! No grates to shake! You simply set your Oil-O-Matic, then forget it. Your heating worries are over!

Why not have a Williams Oil-O-Matic installed in your home now? FHA Easy Payment Plan is in effect. YOU NEED PAY NOTHING—NOT EVEN A DOWN PAYMENT—TILL OCT. 1st! Then take three years to pay the small original cost!

You Save 4 Ways with
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

1. *You save* in fuel because the *Thrift Meter* parcels out oil stingily regardless of the varying viscosity, specific gravity or temperature of the fuel oil.
2. *You save* in upkeep cost, because Oil-O-Matic's Low Pressure Atomization reduces wear, prevents clogging—assuring a longer and repair-free life.
3. *You save* on labor. No excuse any longer to spend money for furnace tending, ash removal. Oil-O-Matic is automatic—and clean. No dust, dirt, soot.
4. *You save* on basement space. Oil-O-Matic adds a room to your home—a den, a workshop or recreation room. Your property becomes more valuable.

Write today! FREE BOOK

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.,
Dept. B765, Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me "The Oil-O-Matic Primer" which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Japan and Chile Join N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Japan and Chile are added today to the list of nations that have signed contracts for participation in the New York World's Fair 1939. They will occupy space in the foreign zone of the exposition when it opens on April 30 at Flushing Meadows, Queens.

Emphasis on the production of nitrate of soda and its use throughout the world will feature the Chilean exhibit, to be housed in a pavilion occupying a plot of 21,500 square feet.

The Japanese exhibition, augmented by 10,000 square feet of space in the Hall of Nations, will be housed in a building to be erected on a plot of 50,000 square feet, according to Kaname Wakasugi, Consul General for Japan in New York.

While a steady stream of foreign contracts was seen to indicate the interest of nations abroad in New York's exposition, further stress upon the importance of trade fairs in the improvement of international understanding and good will was had during a trans-Atlantic radiocast from the British Exposition at Glasgow, Scotland, yesterday. American transmission was through Station WJZ of the National Broadcasting Company.

Speaking during the observance of American Day at the Glasgow Fair, Lord Elgin, head of the Exposition, observed that such functions have "an important part to play in promoting peace, good-will and understanding among nations by showing how one nation can help to supply the needs and requirements of another."

International expositions also offered an advantageous opportunity for the discussion of world problems and difficulties, he held.

The New York World's Fair will return the honor accorded America by the Glasgow Exposition by scheduling a British Empire day next year, it was announced.

Japan's building at the New York exposition is to be of typical native architecture and will have a Japanese formal garden, landscaped from materials brought from Japan, according to the plans revealed by official spokesmen. A motion picture theater for travel films will be another feature of the project.

Windsors to Miss King's State Visit

CANNES, France (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have sailed on a yacht cruise of Italian and Dalmatian waters that will keep them away from France throughout the State visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth in Paris July 19-22.

The ducal itinerary was understood to include stops at Rapallo, Naples, Capri, Messina, and Elba.

The Duke spent the morning buying maps of these areas before embarking on the yacht chartered from the wealthy Armenian-born D. Z. Couyoudjmian, a British subject.

Performers Sue Circus for Wages

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Two performers with the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus have filed suit in Circuit Court here asking appointment of a receiver for the circus and a temporary injunction to prevent disposal of the show's assets.

The action was brought by Mrs. Lucia Silberstein, a bareback rider, and Louis Henri Puigalon, a bicycle acrobat. They charged the circus owed them a total of $1,777.28 in back salary.

'And So to Cleaner's'; 1892 Summer Suit

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The mercury soared so Councilman E. A. Minor sent his 46-year-old summer suit to the cleaners. It's his best weapon against the heat, he explained.

"I wear it during the hot months of July and August. It's like an old comfortable pair of shoes. It fits all my knobs and bumps."

Mr. Minor, a suburban banker and merchant, paid $15 for the suit in 1892. It's cream-colored and made of a mixed fabric "that they don't manufacture any more."

"Why, I'd be willing to pay $25 if I could buy another one like it now," said Mr. Minor. A bystander suggested that still couldn't be called extravagant, figuring the present one had cost Mr. Minor about 33 cents a year.

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

SAFE... POSITIVE ...PLEASANT

Revelation has been notably successful for over 30 years, because it cleans safely, quickly, thoroughly; and leaves a pleasant aftertaste. Dentists recommend it.

On sale at all drug counters. Trial size at 10c stores.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

New Thrills in Housecleaning! For Users of This Liquid Cleanser

No Scrubbing - No Rubbing - Special Offer To Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether it be cleaning rugs, woodwork, floors or bathtubs, you will find this new scientific NO-FILM the quickest-acting cleanser you ever tried—best of all, no scrubbing—no rubbing. Harmless No-Film leaves your hands dainty and smooth. Almost unbelievable but true!

Keeps Hands Soft and Smooth—too!

Try NO-FILM—At Our Risk!

If you are a reader of the Monitor we'll send you postpaid a full 32-ounce can of concentrated No-Film liquid. *When mixed with water you can make as much as 10 gallons.* Try it on anything washable. When you say it's the finest cleanser I've ever used—and only if you are 100% satisfied—then send the special offer price of 75c in the coin card you receive. Just drop a penny postcard today to The Mapor Corp., Dept. F, 151 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.

Distributors Wanted

An hour or so a day selling No-Film will mean additional income. No-Film now being sold to factories, office buildings, schools, truck owners. Send for full data and 75c can on the try-before-you-pay basis—it must please you.

No Rub—No Scrub—No-Film
Household Cleaner
for any washable surface

President Hails Thomas Lead In Oklahoma as Vindication

(Continued from Page 1)

again in good standing. He has two zealous New Deal opponents, Albert Hilliard, son of the Colorado candidate, and Dr. John Worden. They did not receive significant aid or comfort from the President.

Nevada and Colorado must now be added definitely to the states whose Senators—insurgents last year—are not being opposed for re-election by the Administration. Their situation is not unlike that in Indiana, Missouri and Connecticut, and Iowa has already joined the ranks of states whose Senators refuse to be purged. Thus, out of the nine Senators now seeking nomination, who opposed the court bill, the box score is today: Six virtually certain of renomination three still in varying measures of doubt.

The President's positive decision not to attempt to penalize or purge Senators Adams and McCarran is simply common sense. For their opponents have not sufficient strength, according to local observers, to make the effort worth while. But it shows that between the wishes of the "elimination committees" in Washington, and actual results in the states, there is a big gulf. That much has been proved on the President's trip.

For another couple of days, however, Mr. Roosevelt has persisted with his own type of campaigning. He faithfully appears before crowds at every town—though they are few and far between out in these wide-open spaces—and he tells them of his desire to make the country realize its interdependence.

He reminds them that employment conditions in New York and Chicago are important to them, and vice versa. He tells them the Federal Government is vitally interested in their problems, and actively seeking to solve them. And the crowds, eager to see a President anyway, react with immense enthusiasm. The most typical comment, elicited by this reporter from more than one citizen at little intermountain or prairie towns is: "That's the best friend we've got, right in that back car there."

Text of Third Term Call

PUEBLO, Colo., July 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt received without comment here yesterday a petition from a Steel Workers' Organization, asking that he run for a third term.

The petition, signed by James Irwin, President, and W. L. Stevenson, Secretary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Works Club, was presented to the President during his special train's stop in Pueblo.

Club members carried before the crowd outside the train a banner emblazoned "The C. F. & I. Co. Employees Club Wants Roosevelt in 1940."

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation is a Rockefeller-founded and controlled steel producing firm. The petition delivered to the President said:

"The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation Steel Works Club, representing 4,000 steel workers in Pueblo, Colo., feels that the condition of affairs not only in the United States but in the world demands a firm hand to guide this nation, not only for the two years to come but for four years to follow.

"We are fearful for the welfare of the United States as well as for the peace of the world if one less courageous, determined and intelligent were elected in 1940 to guide the destiny of this country.

"With this in mind, we most respectfully request, and urgently request, the President to be a candidate to succeed himself in 1940.

"We do now solemnly pledge our support to the President of the United States should he accede to our request."

Fleet Waits President

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—The bulk of the United States battle fleet steamed in through the Golden Gate yesterday, anchored in "Man O' War" Row in San Francisco Bay, and made ready to be reviewed by President Roosevelt.

Sixty-six fighting craft with 22,000 men aboard moved slowly into the Bay after being delayed for some time by low-hanging fog outside the Golden Gate.

Palestine Near Martial Law

JERUSALEM, July 13 (AP)—Great Britain sent more troops into the Holy Land today to aid its large-scale campaign against terrorism growing out of Arab-Jewish outbreaks.

A squadron of armored cars of the newly mechanized 11th Hussars arrived from Egypt. An infantry battalion was landed yesterday.

After a night of conferences at Haifa, Palestine's chief port, authorities—among them Sydney Moody, Acting Government Chief Secretary; Morris Bailey, Northern District Governor, and Commander J. H. Godfrey of the British Battle Cruiser Repulse—met again to consider placing the country under martial law.

An undetermined number of persons were wounded today in a new clash betwen Arabs and Jews in the mixed quarters of Haifa while police and troops sought to restore order. Many Jews were evacuating their homes in the district.

A mid-day recapitulation of casualties since July 5 showed: 66 Arabs and 26 Jews killed; 146 Arabs, 95 Jews and five British soldiers wounded. Many others, whose number could not be determined, were wounded in guerrilla fighting.

Sabotage Blamed On Harlan Union

LONDON, Ky. (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America Union was accused in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial here of ordering sabotage of a coal company during a strike in 1934.

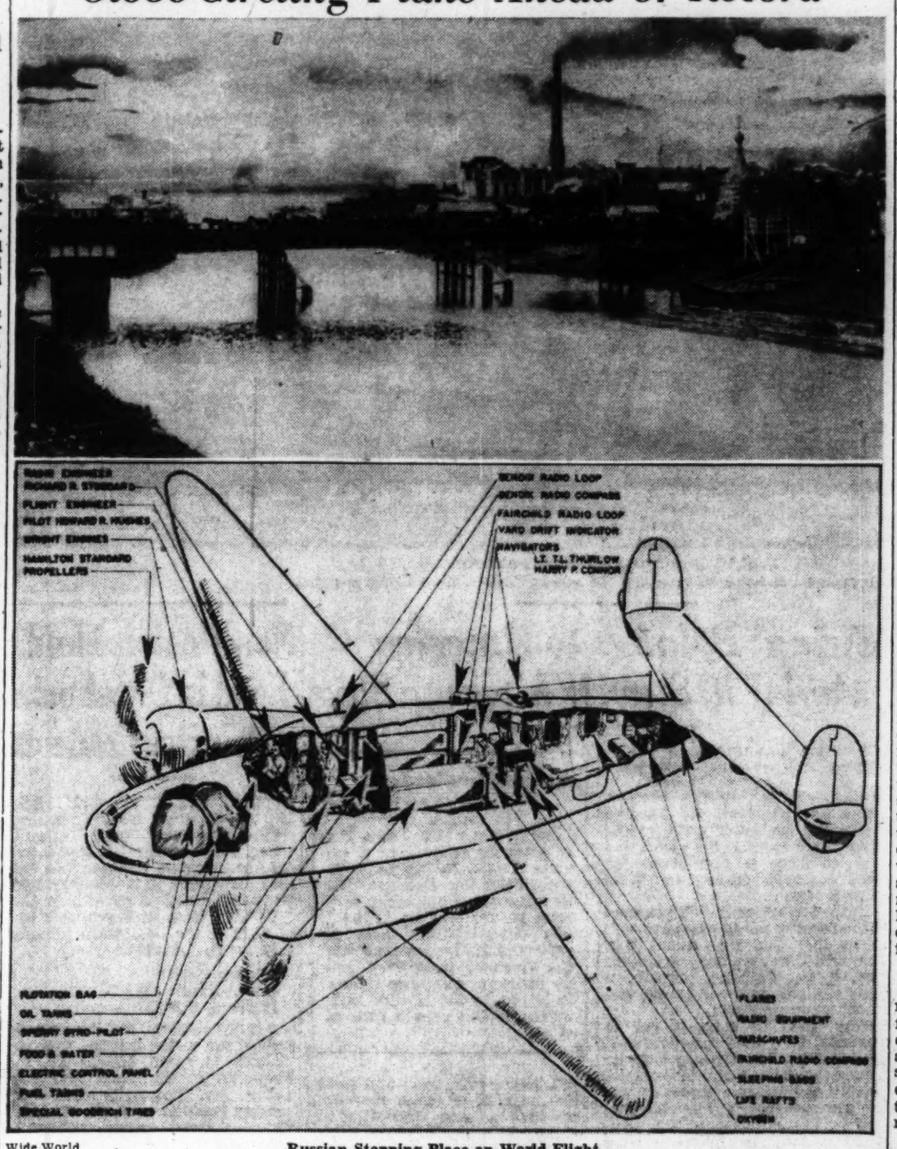
Vester Bennett, President and General Manager of the Harlan Central Coal Company, a defendant firm, said a striking union member told him that Union district officials had given instructions at that time to "injure" the Company "in any way they could."

On the basis of that information, Mr. Bennett said he told the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association that he would not be bound by a contract under discussion at that time for negotiation with the Union.

Walter Reed, Harlan Central employee, testified the president of the union local said at a union meeting in 1931 at Evarts, Ky., that "Jim Daniels (deputy sheriff killed in the "battle of Evarts") was coming up there with some papers to serve, and that he had to be stopped."

Mr. Reed, who had answered the strike call, said he was taken back by the Company with other strikers after the matter had been settled.

Globe-Circling Plane Ahead of Record



Wide World

Russian Stopping Place on World Flight

Above—A View of the Main Bridge in Omsk, Russia, Where Howard Hughes and His Four Companions Stopped on the Third Leg of Their Round-the-World Flight

Below—This Sketch Indicates Where the Men Are Located and Where the Equipment Is Placed in the Plane Piloted by Howard Hughes Around the World

Hughes Heads to Alaska on Fifth Leg of Hop

(Continued from Page 1)

top speed had been 210 miles an hour.

At Omsk Mr. Hughes was greeted warmly by representatives of the regional Soviet Executive Committee and newspapermen. In a brief interview he said it had rained heavily between Kurgan and Omsk. He flew at an altitude of more than 9,000 feet.

Log of Hughes' Plane

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Chronological record of Hughes flight, in eastern standard time:

Sunday

6:20 P. M.—Took off, Floyd Bennett Field, New York.

Monday

10:55 A. M.—Landed at Le Bourget Field, Paris, after 16 hours and 35 minutes in air, less than half the time taken by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh 11 years before. Distance, 3,610 miles.

7:24 P. M.—Took off for Moscow after eight-hour delay for radio repairs.

Tuesday

3:13 A. M.—Landed at Moscow Airdrome, covering 1,541-mile flight in 7 hours, 49 minutes. Distance from New York: 5,151 miles. Elapsed time: 32 hours and 53 minutes. Average speed (including time on ground) 160.80.

5:25 A. M.—Took off for Omsk, Siberia, after remaining in Moscow only 2 hours and 12 minutes.

1 P. M.. Arrived Omsk, Siberia, covering 1,380 miles in 7 hours, 35 mins.

5:37 P. M. Took off for Yakutsk, Siberia U. S. S. R.

Wednesday

4:08 A. M. Arrived Yakutsk, covering 2,177 miles in 10 hours, 31 minutes.

7:01 A. M. Took off from Yakutsk, for Fairbanks, Alaska.

Weights and Costs

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The great gleaming monoplane in which Howard Hughes is roaring across the face of the world is almost four times as heavy and exactly four times as powerful as the ship in which the late Wiley Post made his solo world flight in 1933.

Furthermore, the Hughes ship has one single feature—the automatic pilot—which cost just a little less than the plane which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh rode to Paris in 1927. Colonel Lindbergh's craft cost about $6,000; Mr. Hughes' automatic pilot only a few hundred dollars less.

Mr. Post's old "Winnie Mae" weighed about 6,700 pounds fully loaded. It had a horsepower of 550 and a cruising speed of about 170 miles per hour.

Mr. Hughes' ship has a total loaded weight of 25,000 pounds, two motors with an aggregate of 2,200 horsepower and a cruising speed of 180 miles per hour.

Colonel Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis weighed 5,130 pounds fully loaded, had a horsepower of 200 and a cruising speed of 100 miles per hour.

Plane Averages 153 M.P.H.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Figures released today by Howard Hughes' flight headquarters here indicated the millionaire sportsman so far has maintained an average speed almost twice that set by the late Wiley Post in his record earth-encircling flight in 1933.

Mr. Post's average speed for the entire trip, including time spent on the ground, was approximately 83 miles an hour.

When he landed at Yakutsk, Siberia, well past the halfway mark, Mr. Hughes' average speed for the 57 hours and 48 minutes since his take-off from New York was 153.

While in the air, he averaged 219 miles an hour on the flight from New York to Paris, 209.40 from Paris to Moscow, 181.98 from Moscow to Omsk and 207 from Omsk to Yakutsk. Ground delays reduced the average for the total elapsed time to 153.

Hughes and the Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—If Howard Hughes sets a record flying around the world, Paramount Studio said it might have to make changes in a nearly completed film.

When production began last spring, "Men With Wings" was up to date. But Mr. Hughes is writing a new chapter to the history of aviation, which the movie records.

American Nazis Sentenced After 2-Minute Jury Debate

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—After deliberating less than two minutes, a Suffolk County jury today convicted all six defendants and the German-American Settlement League on charges of violating the State Civil Rights Law.

Judge L. Barron Hill immediately sentenced the defendants, officers and directors of the League, to near maximum penalties. He also stated he would request the District Attorney's office to prepare minutes of the trial to forward to "the proper Federal authorities" in Washington.

Judge Hill characterized certain phases of the testimony and actions of the defendants at the trial as "amazing," referring to the statement of one defendant who gave the Nazi salute to the American flag, and when asked if that was the American salute, replied:

"No, but it will be!"

Judge Hill sentenced Earnest Mueller of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the League, to serve one year in the county jail and fined him $500.

The other five defendants also were fined $500 and sentenced to one year in jail, but the jail sentences were suspended pending good behavior. Against the League itself, Judge Hill imposed the maximum fine of $10,000.

The other five defendants were Henry Lauck, manager of the League's Camp Siegfried, at Yaphank, Long Island; Henry Wolfgang of Ridgewood, Long Island; Henry Schwartsmann of Astoria, N. Y.; Addo Bielefeld of the Bronx, and Bruno Haehnel of Brooklyn.

The case went to the jury after Prosecutor Lindsay ... Henry had ridiculed defense assertions that members of the League, an affiliate of the German American Bund, were not required to take a secret oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler.

The New York Civil Rights Law requires all secret-oath societies, except religious and fraternal organizations, to file a list of members with the Secretary of State at Albany. The State contends membership in the Bund is a League membership requirement.

'Liquor Ice Cream' Gets Firm Ban In New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., July 13 (AP)—State Alcoholic Beverage Commissioner D. Frederick Burnett today met the problem of "liquorized ice-cream" with a firm "no."

An Elizabeth concern asked a ruling whether its proposed product would fall under Mr. Burnett's jurisdiction.

The answer:

"The fact that liquor is to be an integral part of the infused delicacy to the extent of 5 to 25 per cent, coupled with the well-known melting propensities of ice cream, brings the purposed product within the jurisdiction of this department.

"The manufacture, sale, and possession of liquored candy has heretofore been forbidden in New Jersey. Liquorized ice cream is equally attractive to children and likely to reach them despite attempted safeguards. It will therefore likewise be forbidden."

First S. P. C. C. in 1875

The first society for the prevention of cruelty to children was founded in New York in 1875.

Reich Forces All to Labor At State Bid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 13—Labor conscription is now operating in Germany under a decree of Marshal Hermann Göring, Commissioner for the Four Year Plan.

All Germans without distinction of sex or class, since July 1, can be compelled to work for the State, the only exceptions being children, the aged, and the mothers of families. Any able-bodied German man or woman can now be summoned to work in a State enterprise for a prescribed period, or to undergo a special course of training, preliminary to work in connection with the Four Year Plan.

Labor conscription, according to the decree, gives the authorities power to send any man or woman, who they may think fit, to a special "work-place" for work or training. Their former jobs will remain open for them; their privileges such as those of seniority will be preserved, and their wages, during the time that such persons are in this special State employment, will not be less than they were previously paid.

Such a decree, so far-reaching in its possible effects, could undoubtedly revolutionize Germany's economic life, but its present application will apparently not be very wide. For it is specially intended as a means to secure the labor essential for unusually important public undertakings. By such are undoubtedly meant rearmament, public works, and agriculture, so that iron and steel workers, builders and masons, and land workers, who have left their former occupations for others more remunerative or more interesting, are particularly affected.

Reserve at Minimum

The decree has been rendered necessary, it is explained, by the fact that Germany's reserve of unemployed has fallen to 37,000. There are, it is true, according to official statements, 750,000 registered unemployed, but all of these, except the 37,000, are listed as unsuited for normal employment.

A rationalization of German industry, which in the opinion of some could achieve the desired end, is not sufficient, according to the official agency communiqué, which adds that not only workers and employees will be affected by this decree, but also employers, civil servants, rentiers, members of the professions, and so on.

Shortage of labor in most other countries—Soviet Russia being one of the outstanding exceptions hitherto—has been rectified by the laws of supply and demand generally operating through fluctuation in wage levels, but in Germany the State has stepped in and, on the basis that its interests have prior claim to those of the individual, has adopted a compulsory regimentation of labor where and whenever it is considered necessary. This is a logical consequence of the National Socialist principle, "Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz" (common before individual good) and that what has already been applied to individual freedom of expression and to the use of raw materials can now be applied to all forms of human work, if the authorities so desire. This, together with the firm control of prices and wages which continues to operate effectively, will ensure the necessary transformation without any great upheaval in economic life, if carried out only on the moderate scale apparently contemplated.

Signs Not Lacking

But even were labor conscription to be applied on a large scale it could hardly be denied that the German Nation has been prepared for it through the many measures of a similar kind during the past five years. The unemployed were transferred from one part of the Reich to another in order to put them in work some years ago, while the constant references to "Wehrwirtschaft," or defense economy, have gradually brought the population to consider the final end of all its efforts must be a "state of preparedness"—military, economic, and mental—for many efforts which the Führer may deem essential for the good of Germany.

Whatever the practical outcome of this measure, it is clear that the average German, man or woman, is bound to the State from earliest youth to advanced years, as in no other country except Russia. For the child and youth, there is the Hitler Youth or the German Girls' Bund, followed by the Labor Service and then, in the case of the men, by military conscription. Hitherto, that allowed the German to be free, except, in the case of a national emergency, such as war. But now, even though he has entered his profession or occupation, the State, if it desires, may call him to other work.

The vast majority of Germans are also expected to belong to the Anti-Air Raid Organization where they must take regular drill courses, while many thousands are drafted for service in the party welfare organizations. Add to these the 6,000,000 members of the National Socialist Party, and it will be seen that very few Germans are not engaged in some kind of service to the State in one form or another.

Austria, Too?

Nothing has been said hitherto as to the application of this new decree to Austria. But the transfer of unemployed from that Province to the old Reich has been in progress for some time—numbers having been sent from Vienna to Leipzig—and it is certain that with the development of "nationally-important industries" in Austria—Hermann Göring Works at Linz, etc.—if Germany cannot supply the required skilled workers, then Austria will have to do so. It may be that dispatch to special courses of training may be more important than to new jobs for the time being. There is no evidence that this new measure may also be used in connection with the present dissatisfied and unruly elements among the party in Vienna—dissatisfied at not having secured the jobs they expected after the annexation—but it could certainly be applied to cause many of them to leave that City for work or training elsewhere.

Propaganda Flood in Europe Laps at Doors of Free Press

Press Control in Europe
First of Three Articles

The increasing extent to which the press of the various nations is being controlled either by the government in power or by foreign governments desirous of spreading their views, is revealed in a survey carried out by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in the various countries of Europe.*

By Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

There is growing disquiet in many non-totalitarian countries in Europe at the way in which their newspapers are tending to become agents of propaganda instead of purveyors of news.

The disquiet is increased by the knowledge that the propaganda is to an increasing extent directed from outside the state in which the newspaper spreading it is published.

People in the English-speaking countries who know neither the censorship nor Government-control of the press have little conception of the conditions under which newspapers are produced elsewhere.

A map prepared by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, which was published in the Monitor of Jan. 3, 1938, showed that the area in which the press is comparatively free from official supervision consists only of the British Commonwealth, the United States, France, the North Sea and Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and some South American countries. Outside this area Government control is exercised to a varying but always substantial extent. Even inside it, many questionable and disturbing features have developed—due in the main to the activities of certain foreign governments to propagandize for their particular points of view.

The methods used range all the way from skillful dissemination of colored news down to what can only be described as deliberate bribery.

Wherever a ruler has a quarrel with another, wherever national policy seeks an outlet for expansion, there investigation shows that a deliberate campaign is started both at home and abroad, the object being on the one hand to promote the desired aim by direct propaganda and on the other to disorganize and disrupt the forces which stand in the way of its realization.

Fine Art

The German Government has developed the system almost into a fine art in the five years since the National-Socialist regime came into power. To a large extent it works through the German minorities which are to be found in almost all the Danubian countries.

In Czechoslovakia, for instance, one has only to compare the Henleinite newspaper Die Zeit with the controlled newspapers published in Germany to know at once where much of the editorial matter comes from. In Hungary, on the other hand, where Jewish influence is widespread in the newspaper business, most of the pro-German ideological propaganda is carried on not through the press but by means of pamphlets smuggled into the country from Germany.

In Rumania where there is also a large German minority (about 800,000), it is not difficult to guide the editorial policy of a number of newspapers along national and racial lines and at the same time to glorify the revival which has been effetted in the German nation under Herr Hitler. Mr. Ion Mihalache, former Rumanian Minister of Interior, stated publicly in 1935 that 60 Bucharest newspapers were receiving subsidies from Germany. The total population of Bucharest, it might be added, is less than 700,000 so that it can easily be imagined that a large proportion of its newspapers can only exist on subsidies from somebody.

Another means of approach is through the Reich's foreign news service, Helldienst, which is often supplied free of charge.

In Yugoslavia, where Germany has been particularly anxious to build up a favorable public opinion, it is stated that some newspapers have even had their "ticker" machines installed free too.

In all these countries, many newspapers carry lavish German advertising for which there would not appear to be any substantial commercial return. Others are produced on a scale which quite evidently could not be reached if the income were confined to the revenue from subscriptions and advertisements.

Sources of Money

Here it should be said that it is very rare to find a Continental newspaper which is run on Anglo-Saxon profit-making lines. A return is looked for in other directions: political, social, or economic influence. Even so, the publisher must make both ends meet somehow. A lucrative side-line which is exploited by a number of the smaller and less reputable publications is to hold some wealthy individual or organization up to ransom by threatening to publish an article which he is anxious should not appear. Political capital, as well as money, can be and is sometimes made by this method.

With the press run on these lines, it is easy to buy the support of existing papers, and also to start a new one if this seems desirable. It may even cost less to adopt the second method.

Of the 253 dailies in France more than 200 are small-circulation party organs, most of which could not exist without subsidies from somewhere, whether at home or abroad. Even among the larger French dailies, however, it is not unknown for space in the news columns to be sold to an organization or government which wants to get its case before the public.

Number Reduced

Before the National Socialist regime, Germany had no less than 4,703 newspapers of various kinds. By last year, according to the Report of the British Press issued by P. E. P. (Political and Economic Planning), this huge total had been reduced by nearly half to 2,527, of which "23 per cent had a circulation of less than 1,000; 81.7 per cent sold less than 8,000 copies each, and only 1.5 per cent sold more than 60,000 copies each."

A similar situation exists along the Danube. In Hungary, for example, there are some 1,500 news publications of various kinds. Not all of them of course are dailies. Budapest, with a population of about 1,000,000 has 22 political dailies (more than twice as many as London).

It has been estimated that the ethnic minorities of Transylvania who number about 3,000,000 have some 300 news publications, of which 250 have been started since the Hungarian Kingdom was split up in 1918. When it is remembered that the vast majority of the potential readers are penniless (and to a considerable extent illiterate) peasants, it will be realized that outside monetary help of some kind is essential to keep this vast array of periodicals going.

In the Voivodina (Yugoslavia) the German minority of 350,000 possesses 26 newspapers.

How to Stop Flood?

Except in a few isolated cases it is naturally impossible to prove definitely where the funds come from to support this array of propaganda publications. It is rare that legations are so foolish as to make direct payment to their agents, although this has happened on occasions.

But the broad facts are not in dispute.

Everybody knows what is going on, and why. But for political reasons, it is extremely hard to dam the subversive floods. There is an outcry, not only at home, but abroad, if a newspaper is suppressed. The totalitarian countries raise the matter through diplomatic channels; the democratic ones talk indignantly about tampering with the liberty of the press.

River Adventure In Second Stage

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. (AP)—Norman D. Nevills, leader of a boat expedition down the Colorado River, said Buzz Holmstrom, who once made the journey alone, probably would join the party on the second leg of the trip from Lee's Ferry, Ariz., through the Grand Canyon to Lake Mead.

Preparations were rushed for a takeoff. Loren Bell, Tuba City, Ariz., and Del Reid, Mexican Hat, Utah, have joined the expedition as boatmen.

The two women members of the party, Dr. Elzada Clover, University of Michigan botanist, and Miss Lois Jotter, her assistant, will continue the trip, Mr. Nevills said.

The two women, Nevills and three other men, riding in three boats, started June 20 at Green River, Utah.

Mr. Nevills indicated he hoped to reach Kaibab Bridge, below Grand Canyon Village, between July 21 and July 25.

Purpose of the expedition is to study flora specimens.

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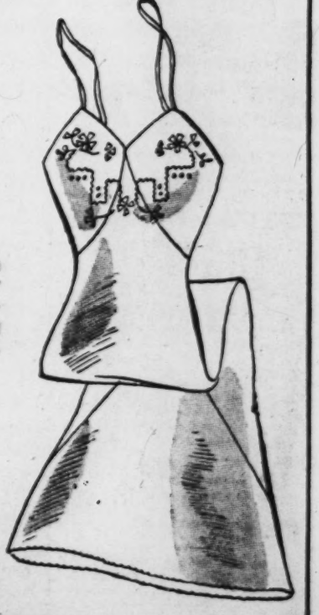

Cairo, Old and Up-to-Date, Glimpsed in Flight Visit

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eleventh in Series of Articles

CAIRO—What is Cairo? I have been putting that question to dozens of people, both Egyptians and foreigners. Some cities are like a full-blown rose. You can bend to their fragrance for an instant and describe them in a sentence, even a phrase. But the aroma, the charm, the character of other places baffles. Look as hard as you will; resolve your impressions as carefully as you can; another day, another incident, another word, and you realize that what you have said is wrong because it is only part of the picture.

I have been collecting the amazing variety of threads for the rug which is Cairo under the direction of James T. Scott, United States Commercial Attaché, whose kindly efficiency creates a new respect for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Scott has made a score of contacts, watched the spinning of the threads of conversation, seen that the pattern of the rug was not clear, and then, unasked, lifted the telephone to make another appointment.

But the woof for the rug came not from one of Mr. Scott's important friends, but from Mohammed, his chauffeur, who has taxied unnumbered Americans around town.

Mohammed, it appeared, had been listening to the talk too. He handed me into the car today with a smile. The starter smiled. The traffic policeman smiled, and stopped the car to thank the passenger because she smiled. Then, with eyes ahead, Mohammed said in tones which just barely managed to carry to the back seat, "Cairo is an old and up-to-date town."

Tones of East and West

There you have it. Any description of the glories of the past is wrong unless it takes into account the upsurging modern Cairo. Any emphasis on quaintness of dress or manner of the people fails unless it includes that ever-widening group of men and women who, Eastern still at heart, are rapidly taking on the appearance of the West.

The tourist sees two things about Cairo, the Pyramids and the amazing disinclination of the people to say anything unpleasant. The taxi driver will assure you that he understands your directions—and you soon find that he has not. The man on the village street would not admit for an instant that he did not know anything you might ask. Yes, what you want is two camels' ride in that direction—or that. And you soon find that it is not.

Charles Watson, president of the American University in Cairo, has a story to tell of this tendency on the part of Egyptians. When he was a boy, Dr. Watson was accompanying his family to Luxor on a Nile river steamer. Arabi Pasha had just been defeated in his revolt and was a refugee in Persia. A man along the river bank called to the captain of the boat for news, and the captain replied, "Arabi Pasha holds the citadel," in other words, Arabi Pasha is victor. When the small boy challenged the captain for his lack of veracity the man said, "Who am I to bring him bad news?"

Yet though he may shade the spoken word, American businessmen insist that the Egyptian is honest in business. The Egyptian pound at the moment is one of the highest priced moneys in the world. The country has a balanced budget and up to now it has no income tax—although one is on the horizon.

Automobiles and Camels Meet

The kaleidoscope which is Egypt is apparent the moment you step into the street. Your apartment house will have hot and cold running water and central heating but there before you are men in the loose flowing ghalabiehs or the graceful long coats, caftans, of the days of Abraham. Your American car, 1938 model, swerves to avoid a camel train loaded with melons, or a donkey cart conveying half-a-dozen black-veiled women, almost indistinguishable beneath their shapeless mass of garments.

Yet Moslem women are beginning to cast aside their veils or when they do wear them the veils are getting thinner and being put on lower. The Queen appears in public with the King. She rides in the automobile which he drives himself. She even—wonder of wonders—accompanies him on the same railroad train.

As a young Egyptian said, "There has been no family life in the Islam world because the woman was not supposed to think for herself, or to speak, or to be an individual."

In pure Americanese he added, "I have a sneaking feeling that in the next 10 or 15 years more progress may be expected of our girls than of our young men."

The standard of living in Egypt is low. Cairo was surprised a little while ago when a strike of the street sweepers revealed that these men in their Boy Scout shorts with the witch-like brooms who dart under the fenders of automobiles had been working for the magnificent sum of 20 cents a day with only three days off in the year—and these without pay.

The sweepers wanted another three cents a day, ten days annual holidays, to be relieved of contributing to the National Defense Fund, and not to have to pay for the old used uniforms which are dealt out to them. It was reasonable, the populace agreed, as with the strike in Alexandria where a group of workers who had been employed as "apprentices" for 25 cents a day for 10 years asserted that they did not want any longer to be known as apprentices.

Even a Walking Population

Back of the rich pashas is a mass of people, fellahin working in the fields, Saidi laborers, Nubian and Berber servants, Sudanese soldiers and camel drivers who eat bread out of their slender wages, and even a large group of "walking population," people with their possessions in little bundles who sleep in Cairo doorways because they have no home.

At midnight there may be a little heap of rags outside a handsome apartment-house doorway and on the other side the doorkeeper who announced you when you came for dinner will have pulled his bed out into the marble hall and be tucked under his cover asleep for the night.

But the Government is interesting itself in the needs of the common people. There are plans on foot for 4,000 new wells for the villages, for clearing up the evils of the irrigation ditches, for higher standards of living everywhere. The flowers and vegetables which under this hot sun keep on growing and growing, the arable land which produces three crops a year are not more thriving, more continuous in their efforts than the new, modern Egypt, and the new, modern Egyptians.

And yet the old and the new still mingle. The employer who has just receiver a $1,000 check for construction work for an oil company is not too proud to let his laborers stand at the door and beg for "baksheesh" from the company director. And when the American, having paid and feeling slightly exasperated, turns and says to the Egyptian, "Well, how about a little baksheesh for me," the native touches his forehead and replies, "I am yours to do with as you please."

It is all contradictory. Egypt is its own. Its own ways persist. And yet it belongs to the world and from the western civilization which was cradled here thousands of years ago in Cairo, Egypt in the next few years will take back much and what it takes will be in large part the responsibility of the western world.

Cairo—Where the East and West Do Meet

Imperial Airways; Aerofilms Ltd.

Vistas of the Egyptian Capital

The View of Cairo at the Top Shows the Citadel in the Background. Below—The Flying Boat Capella Anchored in the Harbor

League Takes Further Step Toward Curbing Opium Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—One more step in the direction of limiting the growth and sale of opium has been taken by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, whose member Governments, including the United States and Japan, have accepted the theory of limitation and have approved plans drawn up by a Preparatory Committee for a limiting convention. These plans will first be submitted to the League Council and then sent to Governments concerned for comment. The convention may be drafted and possibly adopted within a year.

The urgent necessity for limitation of the production and use of opium is shown by statistics gathered by the Preparatory Committee. These figures show that the world's so-called "legitimate" annual requirements of opium total 1,100 tons, which include 300 tons for manufacture of drugs and medical preparations; 300 tons for the use of opium-smoking monoplies; and 500 tons for other non-medical uses, such as opium-eating in India.

But the Committee discovered that in 1936, the last year for which accurate figures are available, production totalled 2,300 tons, without including Afghanistan (for which figures are not available) and China, Manchuria, and Jehol, which are said to "constitute a special problem." In these latter areas, it is conservatively estimated production totals at least as much as in the rest of the world combined. The world was therefore producing at least four times its recognized requirement of opium in 1936, and the Advisory Committee agreed this year that conditions have since grown much worse.

Problem Complicated

The problem of limitation has been further complicated by discovery of the so-called "Hungarian process" for extracting opium alkaloids direct from the poppy itself, so that two raw materials—raw opium and poppy straw—are now available for manufacture of opium alkaloids, and both must figure in any limitation scheme.

The limitation convention, as outlined by the Special Committee and approved by the Advisory Committee, has been summarized by the League Secretariat as follows:

1. Limitation must be imposed upon the production both of raw opium and the poppy plant, from which opium alkaloids may now be extracted.

2. A definite quantitative limit should be imposed each year upon production of opium for recognized world requirements, to which production would be limited.

2. A definite quantitative limit should be imposed each year upon production of opium for recognized world requirements, to which production would be limited.

3. For the purpose of securing limitation, consuming countries will be required to prepare annual estimates of their needs, while producing countries estimate proposed production.

Controlling Authority

4. An international controlling authority will be empowered to examine both sets of estimates and to allocate to each producing country, on the basis of consumer estimates, annual quantities which may be produced and exported.

5. To determine the amounts allocated for export to producing countries, a combination of the quota and "free order" systems is proposed, whereby exporting countries are permitted to export a percentage over and above their fixed export quota by withdrawal from stocks. Producing countries would undertake not to produce more than the quantity allocated to them for export.

6. Stocks must be limited to a fixed level, both in producing and consuming countries; existing excess stocks will be reduced over a period of years.

The convention, as outlined, provides for international control and supervision of the traffic in opium at every stage, as well as for national control in both producing and consuming countries.

Traffic Under Japanese

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The possibility that Japan will foster drugs in those areas of China newly brought under its control is causing much concern here. Already there have been disquieting symptoms at Nanking and elsewhere of sufficient magnitude to cause inquiries in the London House of Commons—and reports home by American eyewitnesses of events distressingly parallel to earlier ones in North China.

Although the British Undersecretary of State informed the House of Commons that Britain has no information bearing out the allegation that systematic demoralization is part of the deliberate policy of the Japanese Government in China, evidence comes to hand of Japanese-fostered traffic not merely in opium but also in the far more harmful heroin and morphine in North China cannot be excluded from consideration in this connection.

Miss Muriel Lester, a qualified British investigator who viewed the North China situation as an expert in early 1936 and who has recently returned from another Far East tour, tells of the continued and even more intensive operations of Japanese, Korean, and Chinese racketeers who ply their noxious trade under protection of Japanese bayonets. She says that these men set up "medical clinics" at village fairs, always prescribing the same "cure" —morphine or heroin. The country people are ignorant of what is happening to them, Miss Lester says that one "shot" of morphine may lead easily to addiction, while a few whiffs of heroin may be taken in a cigarette without the user becoming aware that he is being inveigled into a fatal habit.

In 1936 the National Government at Nanking ordered drug addicts to receive treatments for cures but Miss Lester reports that when the Japanese set up their new Government in Tientsin on Aug. 3, 1937, it was announced that the Nanking law was no longer applicable to the district and "the drug habit reassumed its tyranny," with a full stop to all effort to check it and a start to conditions which include one street of the old Japanese Concession in which about 50 per cent of the houses are drug "joints" not allowed to sell to the Japanese but which can offer drugs freely in the streets to foreigners and Chinese.

Miss Lester alluded to the large number of "clinics" which the Japanese are opening, one of them displaying the red cross, and most using illuminated street signs. They advertise in the newspapers that they will cure and when the suffering arrive each is given a cursory examination, registered by the unqualified doctor or dispenser and allowed thereafter to buy as much heroin or morphine as he wishes. A well known Japanese dispensary on Hatamen Street, she said, was the chief retailing center for drugs until a few months ago when it became illegal to operate on the main streets.

It is still impossible to say definitely that the Japanese Government wishes to force drugs on China but there is evidence that drug traffic has been tolerated and is still being fostered under Japanese protection.

Staving Off Maritime Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—With unusual conciliatory efforts on here between shipowners and organized maritime labor to head off a general waterfront strike in the fall, the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Maritime Union, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, today were studying a standard form of agreement between employers and unlicensed personnel.

Both sides submitted their own proposals at the end of a closed meeting yesterday, and Frank J. Taylor, President of the Institute, which was formerly the American Steamship Owners' Association, indicated that the two sides were not far apart.

Differences revolve mainly around the issue of union recognition and the union contention that decrees of the National Labor Relations Board designating the C. I. O. as bargaining agent have not been adhered to in all instances by the owners.

There is a noticeable contrast between the conduct of both sides and that which has frequently characterized disputes in the maritime industry. In place of the quick unexpected strike or lockout, there have been months of bids and counterbids, proposals and counterproposals, and more than once the sides have sought to negotiate a general conference at which all the issues might be resolved by compromise.

Meanwhile, the United Licensed Officers Association met yesterday and voted for arbitration of all disputes between licensed merchant marine officers and steamship owners, wherever contracts exist. The Association also resolved in favor of a referendum before strike action could be taken. Bert L. Todd, General Secretary of the Association, stated that the resolutions were adopted mainly because of rumors of a fall strike.

The Association also approved a resolution that seafaring men who are citizens of the United States be included under the Social Security Act.

The proposal submitted to the shipowners by the National Maritime Union included provisions for the closed shop, determination of an expiration date for any agreement signed, hours of work for stewards on passenger ships, overtime wages in port, limitations in exemptions in the hiring hall clause for stewards, and wage increases.

But the Barber Shops Might Well Rent Them?

WHITLEY BAY, England (AP)—C. A. Brown touched a debatable subject in his Presidential address to a recent conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers. He declared:

"The hiring out (renting) of magazines and periodicals to doctors and dentists who, above anyone else, coud afford to pay full price for them, will be attacked until this pernicious and unhealthy practice is stopped."

Tax Heads Hear Education Can Provide Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cutting down on expenditures for education, and spending increasingly large proportions of tax money for relief may have been necesary in the emergency period of the last five years, but in the opinion of a practical tax administrator, addressing some 200 of his colleagues here, it is not sound policy in the long run.

Money spent for education is a public investment, declared Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation for Massachusetts, speaking to the National Conference of Tax Administrators. It goes to make the next generation able to create more wealth, and thus increases the tax-paying power of the people in the future, he said. On the other hand, when government turns more and more of its tax receipts to relief and cuts down on education and other activities designed to help the individual help himself, it is depleting the sources of its future income, the tax commissioner declared. Results of such policies do not appear at once; they may not appear for 15 years after the retrenchments take effect; but they must be faced, Mr. Long insisted.

Some of the puzzles facing the States in their efforts to pay their bills out of taxes were enumerated by Mr. Long substantially as follows:

1. Revenues from real estate taxes, easily collected in the past when property values were constantly rising, cannot be expected to be as large in the future. Not only did property values drop off "in billions of dollars" during the depression, but the amount of tax exempt property increased, according to this tax specialist.

2. An enormous social welfare burden to all appearances will be continued, and, although a Federal program, will have to be financed by the same people who are counted on to pay for the cost of State government.

3. The Federal Government has "invaded every source of income the State used to look to" for additional funds. The States, therefore, cannot count on increasing their income much through taxes on big incomes, inherited fortunes and such sources.

4. A prevailing belief on the part of many people that there is "somebody, other than themselves, who can contribute all that Government needs for its support" must be reckoned with.

What are the answers?

One can hardly expect the Federal Government to renounce any field of taxation it has already entered, so Mr. Long thinks the states will be driven to taxing more of the people. Already they have done this with sales taxes, now effective in 32 states.

States will have to evaluate their service more closely and determine what is really essential.

Means should be found for getting people to see more clearly what indirect and federal taxes mean to them.

Churches Propose Delinquency Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Six "major projects" to aid character-building and to prevent spread of delinquency have been proposed in a report to the Board of Supervisors by the Committee for Church and Community Co-operation, composed of leaders of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish churches. The projects are:

"1. Stimulation of churches and communities to form an increasing number of groups of boys and girls and young people in the interest of character-building and delinquency prevention;

"2. Emphasis in these groups and in churches and schools on education for marriage and the home;

"3. Enlistment of church co-operation in increase of community recreational opportunities;

"4. Enlistment and training of more leaders for youth groups;

"5. Securing more part-time jobs for high school and college students; and

"6. Co-ordination of churches with other community agencies in care of children who show signs of social maladjustment."

The Committee was formed two years ago under the guidance of Supervisor Herbert C. Legg. It is composed of the Rt. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Chairman; Dr. Frank Fageburg, Dr. James W. Fifield, Jr., Dr. Robert Freeman, Dr. Willsie Martin, Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, the Rev. Clarence H. Parlour, Mgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, and Dr. George Gleason.

Car Washing Boosts Water Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in the number of automobiles washed in Great Britain is considered one reason for an upward trend in Britain's consumption of water.

The average Englishman uses about 35 gallons of water a day, according to a bulletin of the National Geographical Society. The average American uses more than 100 gallons, and in Chicago the average is 200 gallons per person.

Brooklyn Librarian Retires After 54 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Leaving behind him a record of 1,800,000 books bought and an estimated 2,500,000 books which have passed through his hands, Charles E. Farrington, employee of the Brooklyn Public Library for 54 years, is to retire and pursue his hobbies. He will now indulge his hiking predilection and replenish his home library, he said.

Japan Promises to Respect Special Privileges in China

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The British Government announced today it had received a promise from Japan that extraterritorial rights held by foreigners in China would not be revoked by Japan, now occupying large areas of China.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons the Tokyo Government had assured the British Ambassador there that the statement of a Japanese spokesman in Shanghai on this point had been "misunderstood."

[That statement, on June 24, said that "third power nationals residing in Japanese-occupied territory (in China) do not enjoy special status because of their extraterritoriality." The spokesman recalled that aliens had not extraterritorial rights—permitting them to be tried by their own courts—in Japan.]

Mr. Butler said:

"The Japanese Government have no intention of using the present situation in China as a pretext for denying extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Britain and other Powers vis-à-vis China.

"They consider that this is a question which solely concerns the Powers and China. All the official spokesman meant to say was that when individual foreigners tried to endanger the safety of Japanese forces or impede the conduct of their military operations these forces would take the necessary steps against them."

[The United States is one of the nations with extraterritorial rights in China. Germany and Soviet Russia do not have them.]

Tokyo Replies to U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Japan has sent the United States a comprehensive reply to protests against treatment of American properties and citizens in the Yangtze Valley in China.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, while describing the response as extensive, said there were some points that still required clarification.

The reply is to the American note of May 31, which emphatically called Japan's attention to the fact that much property, including the million-dollar American Baptist University at Shanghai, had not been returned to its owners. It also said American citizens were not being permitted to return to the places of work they had left in the interior when Sino-Japanese hostilities reached them.

Japan made a partial return of property and granted permission to some Americans to go back to their posts. A Special Commission was sent from Tokyo to China to study the situation as regards American property.

Japan's reply was believed to incorporate the recommendations of this Commission.

Canton Bombed Again

CANTON, China, July 13 (AP)—Air raid alarms shrilled continuously for six hours this morning as Japanese warplanes struck throughout the Canton area for the second successive day.

Fifty-two were killed and probably 200 injured in yesterday's raids about the South China city's Wongsha railway station.

Fifty planes swept over Canton three times in this morning's attack, bombing intensively. They also bombed Whampoa, Honam, and Fatshan, and proceeded up the Canton Railway to Lokchong and Yingtak.

U. S. Envoy Repeats Stand

HANKOW, July 13 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson reiterated the view yesterday that Americans in China cannot be forced to evacuate from areas designated by Japanese as intensified war zones.

The Ambassador transmitted to the State Department at Washington a Japanese communication requesting United States authorities, along with other foreign powers, to evacuate their nationals from Hankow, Kiukiang, Kuling, and other cities in the Yangtze River zone of military operations.

The Japanese warned that aerial bombings of these places were planned.

The British Embassy has not yet decided to take official notice of the latest warning in view of its similarity to previous Japanese requests.

The first Japanese request of this sort was given Sept. 19, when Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, then in command of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters, gave warning of the intensive bombing operations against Nanking.

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Once again the ol' alma mater goes to the ballot And once again The Sun gets another college rating cum laude! At 14 leading Eastern colleges and universities, this year's crop of serious seniors placed The Sun at the head of the class in choosing their favorite New York evening newspaper.

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The Sun
NEW YORK

Two Red Sox Rookies Coming Along at Minneapolis—Shute Still in Tournament

Williams, Tabor Outstanding In Association, Says Midkiff

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although they hold no immediate importance in the club's struggle for recognition in the American League, Ted Williams and Jim Tabor are destined to play leading roles at Fenway Park in the near future. You can take the word of Dick Midkiff, who has just arrived from Minneapolis.

"Both Williams and Tabor are playing great ball in the American Association," the newest addition to Manager Joe Cronin's pitching corps said yesterday, after the opener of the Detroit series was washed out. "When I left the Millers, the fans out there were ready to run Ted for governor of Minnesota. And I guess Jim stands a good chance of being mayor of Minneapolis.

Tabor Hustling

"But no fooling," continued the red-faced Texan, "those boys are really outstanding players. Tabor is out-hustling everyone in the Association. Several other big league clubs would pay plenty for him, you can be sure of that. He was hitting around .330 when I left. And what an arm! He can fumble balls at third base and still get his man.

"Ted Williams is easily the leading outfielder in the Association and getting better every day. He leads in runs batted in and homers. When Tabor was hitting around .330, Ted was up in the .350 class. And he knocks them a mile. None of those handle hits for Ted. He'll show you plenty of power next spring at Sarasota."

Incidentally, Midkiff might have spoken for himself. Just what part the Texan will play in the current Red Sox picture remains to be seen. Cronin will probably use him exclusively in the bull pen. But by 1939 or 1940, when Williams and Tabor figure to be settling down to stardom in the American League, Midkiff should also be playing a prominent role. Like all rookie pitchers, he needs the steadying influence of experience. His speed, stamina and natural ability suggest a lengthy career.

Grove Tomorrow

While Midkiff stands ready to help if needed, Lefty Grove will go after his fourteenth victory tomorrow as the Tiger series closes at Fenway. Inclement weather may have interrupted part of Cronin's pitching plan. But not Lefty's role. The Lonaconing master takes his turn every fourth day irrespective of spurts, slumps or hail storms.

With 13 victories registered in the first 70 Red Sox games, Grove threatens to pass the 25 level before the curtain falls in early October. Previous to today's double-header with the Tigers, the locals had 84 more contests to play. Lefty, despite the torrid pace through August and September, should manage to salvage at least as many triumphs in the second half of the race as he did in the first.

President Tom Yawkey joined the Red Sox family at Fenway Park yesterday. The popular chief went into conference with Cronin and Eddie Collins, general manager, but Joe says there is no chance of strengthening the mound staff. "We'll go the rest of the way with what we have," explains the Sox field leader.

Second-Round Match Should Be Exciting

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 13 (AP)—There's no serious trouble in sight for the two favorites in the twentieth Shenecosset women's invitation golf tournament today, but the second-round card has a match that promises excitement.

While Jean Bauer of Providence and Mrs. Marion Turpie McNaughton of Great Neck, N. Y., the co-medalists who are expected to meet in the final, face the kind of opposition they should beat easily, Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., clashes with Helen Waterhouse of Providence. Both are rated among the top-flight younger golfers.

Miss Waterhouse, Rhode Island champion, trailed Katharine Foster of Westerly, R. I., at the 11th hole of their first-round match yesterday, then shot the next five two strokes under men's par to win 3 and 2. Miss Guilfoil, who hasn't been playing her best game here, beat out Cynthia Richardson of Attleboro, Mass., 2 and 1.

In the upper half of the draw, Miss Bauer easily disposed of Mrs. M. S. Sternbach of Scarsdale, N. Y., and today meets Janet Douglas of Rumson, N. J. Mrs. McNaughton, who turned in the most decisive first-round victory when she beat Mrs. Philip Hettleman of Scarsdale, 8 and 7, faces Janet Owen of Providence.

The fourth quarter-final match brings together Mrs. Fred G. Davis of Providence, an outstanding player in the tournament for the past four years, and Janet Younkers of White Plains, N. Y., making her second bid for the Griswold Cup.

Caddies in Play-Off

Ed. Stone, Charles River caddie, and Ernie Doherty, Woburn caddie, will meet Friday morning at Wollaston in a play-off for the state caddie championship. The two youngsters led a field of 84 starters at Wollaston yesterday with scores of 152, each carding rounds of 79 and 73. Howard Woodbury of Weston was next in the medal list with 156 followed by Don Winchester of Green Hill with 157.

Americans Win and Lose

BELGRADE, July 13 (AP)—Don Budge and Gene Mako dropped singles decisions to Yugoslavia's Davis Cup tennis stars, Franz Kukuljevic and Ferenc Puncec, yesterday. Kukuljevic won from Budge, 15—13, 7—5. Puncec defeated Mako, 4—6, 6—3 9—7. In doubles, however, the Americans defeated Kukuljevic and Drobny of Czechoslovakia, 6—2, 6—2.

White Sox Retire Dietrich

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox office yesterday announced Bill Dietrich, right-hand hurler who pitched a no-hit game last year, has been placed on the voluntarily retired list and will be lost to the club for the rest of the season.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, beat Denny Shute, U. S. pro titleholder, 6 and 5, in 72-hole match for $2,500 purse.

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Dartmouth Net Captain Liked By Fred Perry

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Although he lost to Wilmer Allison in the first round of the Spring Lake Invitation tennis tourney yesterday, J. Norman Anderson, 1937 Dartmouth net captain, made a big impression.

Fred Perry, the professional star, watched him and said with proper coaching he could be the player to succeed Don Budge as America's No. 1 star.

"I wish I had had a few years ago what you have got," Perry told the 6ft. 3in., 190-pound Anderson.

"Let him stop playing tournaments for three weeks and devote himself to practicing under a teacher like Karel Kozeluh and the United States won't have to look around for a player to succeed Budge." Perry added. "He has a better backhand than eight of your first 10 players. His forehand is almost as good."

Holland Features At Chess Tourney

The third and fourth rounds of the American Chess Federation Congress now in progress at the Hotel Touraine showed the seeded players meeting determined opposition. In section 1, W. Adams, Dedham, adjourned with D. Polland, New York, defending champion, with a material advantage and probable win. In section 2, I. Horowitz, New York, winner two years ago, could only draw with C. Jaffee, also of New York. J. Collins, Brooklyn, led I. Kashdan, New York, in section 3, Kashdan having had a bye in round 4. Collins defeated G. Barnes of Minneapolis with a successful mating attack. The Canadian champion, B. Blumin, leads section 4, having defeated J. Soudakoff and J. Fliegel, in rounds 3 and 4.

A feature of last night's play was the defeat of W. L. Murdock, Jr., Cazenovia, N. Y., by Kirk D. Holland, Chicago, donor of the trophy and president of the federation. Mr. Holland broke his youthful opponent's string of three straight victories in an interesting French Defense in which he built up a Queen side attack which netted him a Queen.

Another game which attracted spectators was played between Harold Morton, New England champion, Providence, and D. MacMurray, New York, in Section 6. Late last night at adjournment, the position was highly critical, and it is difficult to foresee the result.

The Women's championship was marked by the defeat of Mrs. Mary Bain, New York, by May Karff, Boston, who won the National championship this spring in New York. Since Mrs. Bain was second to Miss Karff in New York, Miss Karff has thus disposed of a serious rival. Mrs. Helen Kashdan, wife of the international expert competing in the men's event, shares second position with Mrs. McCready.

Point summary of the players:

Section 1—Murdock, 2-0; Adams and Woods, 1-1; Holland, 1-2; Rosenzweig, 0-1; Rauch, 0-2.
Section 2—Jaffe, 3½-½; Horowitz, 1½-½; Daly, 2-1; Kline and Martin, 1-1; Branconnier, 1-2; Holloway, 0-4.
Section 3—Collins, 3-0; Kashdan, 2-0; Epstein and Lyman, 2-2; Barron, ½-1½; Mitchell, ½-2½; Barnes, 0-3.
Section 4—Blumin, 3-0; Suesman, 2-2; Santasiere, 1½-½; Filegel, 1½-1½; Bellome, 1-1; Soudakoff, 0-1; Mayers, 0-3.
Section 5—Moskowitz, 3-0; Broughton, 2-1; Shainswit, 1½-½; Wolk, 1½-1½; Garfinkel, 1-1; Lewis, 1-2; Bellamy, 0-4.
Section 6—Dahlstrom, 3-0; Marcus, 2-0; MacMurray, 2-1; Morton, 1-0; Fulop and Gring, 1-3; Edelston, 0-3.
A. C. F. Women's Championship—Miss Karff, 2-0; Mrs. Kashdan and Mrs. McCready, 1½-½; Mrs. Bain and Miss Weart, 1-1; Mrs. Weyler, 0-1; Miss Wray, 0-3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	44	26	.629
New York	44	27	.620
Boston	41	29	.586
Washington	40	37	.519
Detroit	37	38	.493
Chicago	30	36	.455
Philadelphia	27	43	.386
St. Louis	22	49	.310

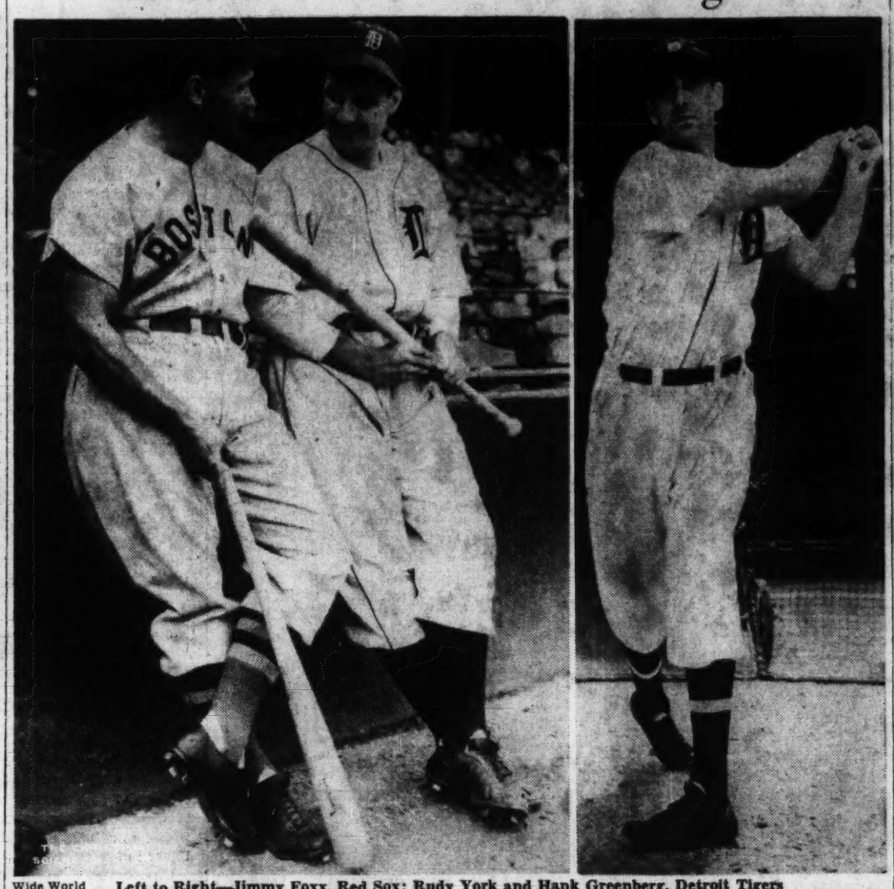
Results July 12
New York 7, St. Louis 3.
New York 10, St. Louis 5.
Washington 9, Cleveland 8.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	44	25	.638
New York	47	27	.635
Cincinnati	40	31	.563
Chicago	38	36	.521
Boston	32	34	.485
Brooklyn	31	42	.425
St. Louis	29	41	.414
Philadelphia	21	47	.309

Results July 12
Pittsburgh 14, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 13, New York 5.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 5.

Members of the 'Lost Ball' Brigade



Wide World **Left to Right—Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox; Rudy York and Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers**

These Three Stars, Who Appear in the Fenway Park Series Today and Tomorrow, Have Knocked More Baseballs Out of Major League Parks This Season Than Any Other Trio. Greenberg Leads With 26 Home Runs, Foxx Has 23 and York 22

Brae Burn Pro Is All Even With Jimmy Hines at Noon

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 13 (AP)—Denny Shute, seeking his third straight National P. G. A. championship, and Jimmy Hines, two-time Metropolitan Open golf champion from Great Neck, N. Y., today finished all even for the morning half of their 36-hole third-round match at the Shawnee Country Club.

Shute, with an eagle 3 on the 458-yard third, where he holed out from the rough 30 yards away, hewed pretty close to the line, whereas Hines had to scramble. Both, however, were one under par with 71's. Hines, one down playing No. 17, squared the match there by dropping his four-foot putt for a birdie 4 after Shute's drive was trapped.

Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., fired a sensational 64, eight under par, to become 12 up over Harry Bassler of Long Beach, Calif. Although the 1937 medalist's showing was two under Ed Dudley's 1936 course record, it wasn't accepted as a new mark since Byron did not hole out all his putts.

Nelson won eight of the first nine holes and halved the other as he went out in 33, then clipped four more strokes off par with an incoming 31 that included birdies on the 10th, 11th, 15th, and 16th. Not one of Byron's birdie putts was more than six feet.

National P. G. A. Results July 12
By the Associated Press

First Round

Denny Shute, West Newton, Mass., defeated Clyde Usina, Jr., Stoneham, Mass., 3 and 2.
John Thoren, Brookline, Mass., defeated Leo Mallory, Noroton, Conn., 4 and 2.
Frank Walsh, Bretton Woods, N. H., defeated Tony Butler, San Angelo, Texas, 2 and 1.
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., defeated Alex Watson, Yonkers, N. Y., 3 and 1.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., defeated Clarence Yockey, Kansas City, 5 and 4.
Alvin Krueger, Beloit, Wis., defeated Ian G. Robertson, Onterora, N. Y., 2 and 1.
Ed Dudley, Bala, Pa., defeated Johnny Farrell, Short Hills, N. J., 3 and 2.
Harry Bassler, Long Beach, Calif., defeated Alex Gerlak, Catskill, N. Y., 4 and 3.
Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., defeated Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., 4 and 3.
George Whitehead, Tulsa, Okla., defeated Gene Marchi, Dayton, Ohio, 1 up (19 holes).
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., defeated Guy Paulsen, Long Meadow, Mass., 5 and 4.
Jim Foulis, Chicago, defeated Willie Coggin, San Bruno, Calif., 1 up.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., defeated Frank Champ, Terre Haute, Ind., 4 and 3.
Teri Johnson, Norristown, Pa., defeated Henry Ransom, Bryan, Texas, 2 and 1.
Felix Sarafin, Clark's Summit, Pa., defeated Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass., 4 and 3.
Ky Laffoon, Chicago, defeated Alex Follmer, Chino, Calif., 1 up.
Frank Moore, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Errie Ball, Charlotteville, Va., 1 up (19 holes).
Billy Burke, Cleveland, defeated Willie Klein, East Williston, N. Y., 2 and 1.
Horton Smith, Chicago, defeated Mike Demasaey, Fresno, Calif., 2 and 1.
Leo Diegel, Philmont, Pa., defeated Francis Gallett, Milwaukee, Wis., 2 and 1.
Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh, defeated Ted Luther, Youngstown, Ohio, 3 and 2.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., defeated Sam Parks Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 and 2.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Levi Lynch, Dallas, Texas, 5 and 4.
Toney Manero, Peabody, Mass., defeated Joe Belfore, Detroit, 5 and 4.
Harry Nettleblatt, Framingham, Mass., defeated John Kinder, Plainfield, N. J., 4 and 3.
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., defeated Leo Walper, Bethesda, Md., 4 and 3.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas., defeated Frank Rodia, La Jolla, Calif., 5 and 4.
Johnny Revolta, Chicago, defeated Willy Cox, Rockville, Md., 4 and 3.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., defeated Andy Gibson, Baltimore, Md., 3 and 2.
Bob Shave, Willoughby, Ohio., defeated Leo Fraser, Absecon, N. J., 4 and 3.
Dick Metz, Chicago, defeated Dick Reneghan, Moorestown, N. J., 4 and 3.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., defeated John Malutic, Girard, Ohio, 4 and 2.

Second Round

Shute defeated Thoren, 7 and 6.
Hines defeated Walsh, 2 and 1.
Nelson defeated Kreuger, 1 up (20 holes).
Bassler defeated Dudley, 4 and 3.
Stahl defeated Whitehead, 6 and 5.
Foulis defeated Thomson, 1 up.
Snead defeated Johnson, 3 and 2.
Serafin defeated Laffoon, 3 and 2.
Burke defeated Moore, 1 up (19 holes).
Smith defeated Diegel, 4 and 3.
Runyan defeated Manero, 3 and 2.
Mangrum defeated McSpaden, 1 up (20 holes).
Sarazen defeated Nettelbladt, 5 and 3.
Demaret defeated Revolta, 2 up.
Picard defeated Shave, 3 and 2.
Metz defeated Guldahl, 1 up.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Eddie Miller, shortstop of the Yankee-owned Kansas City Blues, is ready to step right into Frank Crosetti's shoes when and if Frankie begins to slip . . . They say the youngster is the best defensive shortstop the American Association has seen since Glenn Wright.

Cliff and Floyd Dotson, the basketball playing brothers of Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville, Texas, are oiling up for their tenth season together on varsity quints . . . They played four years in high school, three years in junior college and have starred for good old Sam Houston for a couple of seasons . . . In the nine years, eight of their teams have been pennant winners.

Connie Mack wishes he had the answer to the sudden collapse of his young Athletics on the road . . . An unkind Chicago fan suggested to P. K. Wrigley that he come out with a lemon-flavored gum and call it "Dizzy Dean" . . . Van Mungo's salary arm appears to be definitely out of order.

Seeking to Overhaul Southie

By a Staff Photographer **Duxbury Yacht Club Junior Crew**

Left to Right—Gilbert Wilkinson, Tom Boynton (Captain), and Stephen Gifford

South Boston Sailors Sail To First Place

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUXBURY, July 13—Sunshine greeted the South Shore junior racers off here this morning as the third day of the Finlay Cup series opened.

South Boston, with Harry McDonough at the helm, was the boat to watch, as yesterday's first day leader, Hingham, fell back before fluky winds and dropped in the ratline standing.

Southie led this morning with two and one-half points over Duxbury's home trio, skippered by Tommy Boynton. Young McDonough worked out two seconds yesterday, while the closest rival received a first and fourth.

In the meantime, Hingham dropped its 3¼-point lead by landing fifth and sixth berths. Capt. Miles Wambaugh, however, is still in the running, only four points behind the leader.

The defending champions, Squantum, have had no fortune to date, but still remain in the running. With three races to go, Squantum lacks five points to the leader, South Boston. Roger McAleer, Squantum skipper this year, picked up a third in yesterday's first race, and dropped to fifth in the second.

The Squantum crew has been a disappointment during this series, not racing in its usually spectacular manner. Wind conditions undoubtedly have hurt the South Shore champions, with the rest of the fleet picking up the winning slants.

Tiller Talk

Former champion for the last two years, Ronnie Darling, Squantum, watched the races yesterday . . . He held little hope for Squantum after yesterday's second day.

Billy Montgomery of Quincy sailed the best race of the series to keel encounter . . . The wind put Quincy back in the running, a third-place tie with Hingham.

The work of the regatta committee here has not been too good . . . In yesterday's first race they sent the juniors on what was supposedly a leeward-windward start; but with no wind change, the fleet easily were making the home mark without a beat and the committee called off the race.

The committee started the racers in a dead calm in the second race . . . It is the opinion of many that the courses have been too long . . . Unless the committee is able to sail three races today, the series will be held over tomorrow. The standings:

South Boston	21
Duxbury	19½
Hingham	17¼
Quincy	17¼
Squantum	16
Cohasset	11
Scituate	9

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 13 (AP)—Barely a ripple separated the four leaders in the Great Lakes junior sailboat championships last night upon completion of the third race.

The leaders, with six races yet to go in the week-long competition to send a crew to the National Junior Championships at Southport, Conn., in August were: Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago, 11½ points; Spring Lake, Mich., 10½; St. Joseph, Mich., 10, and South Shore Yacht Club, Milwaukee, 9½.

Test Match Abandoned

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 13 (CP)—The third cricket test match between England and Australia was abandoned yesterday without a ball being bowled. Scheduled to start last Friday at Old Trafford, play was made impossible by rain on each of the four days.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

MacPhail Hints Ruth Not Certain To Pilot Dodgers

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The best information now is that Babe Ruth, for all the excitement occasioned by his recent signing as a Brooklyn coach, is no nearer to realizing his ambition to become a big league manager than before Larry MacPhail pulled him out of retirement.

The former homer king's admirers felt certain for a time that their hero would succeed Burleigh Grimes at the Dodger helm in due time, but they are having their doubts now.

It seems that MacPhail, the showman, simply paid $15,000 for the privilege of exhibiting Ruth for the remainder of the season, in the same spirit that P. T. Barnum once intrigued the public with the "missing link." The Babe missed out somewhere.

MacPhail, after first maintaining mysterious silence as to his plans for Ruth, has let it be known lately that he is satisfied with Grimes as manager and intends to sign him again for 1939, no matter where the Dodgers wind up in the current campaign.

He has emphasized this by rushing into the minor league market the last several days and buying some expensive talent. If his wish had been to discredit Grimes and set the stage properly for Ruth's grand entrance next season, MacPhail could have waited until the winter to make such extensive repairs.

The Babe has got a bang out of coming back to the game, however briefly, and has made himself popular with the young Brooklyn players. He has proven that he still can hit the ball. In an exhibition game up-state he smashed one a mile.

There are conflicting opinions on the Babe's value as a base coach, but he still is a remarkable drawing card. He packed the parks at Syracuse and Elmira, and MacPhail is busy now arranging five or six more exhibition games.

He also has pulled many a fan into the Brooklyn orchard, though whether he already has paid his $15,000 salary in added attendance, as MacPhail claims, is debated in some quarters.

Wherever the Brooklyns go, the autograph fans still swarm all over the Babe. After he had signed about 40 assorted books, envelopes, baseballs, and scraps of wrapping paper the other day, he remarked: "I'm glad I've got a short name. What if it was Throckmorton Dingleberry, or something like that?"

Dodgers Sign Brumbaugh

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The Brooklyn (football) Dodgers yesterday announced signing of Boyd Brumbaugh, triple-threat back of Duquesne University. Brumbaugh, a 197-pounder, hails from Springdale, Pa.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Sensational Pirates Pass Giants

Riding high on the crest of a tidal wave that has brought 13 straight triumphs—their longest winning streak in 16 campaigns—the Pittsburgh Pirates were today in possession of the National League leadership. Breathing first place air at this stage of the season is a new experience for a majority of the current Bucs. July 13, in recent years, has generally found them bouncing around the bottom of the first division.

Analyzing the Pittsburgh streak, it is discovered that the club has averaged better than 10 hits and 5½ runs per game since Johnny Vander Meer, the Cincinnati flash, handed them their last setback on June 28. Not a robust offense, but dangerous in a pennant race that lacks an outstanding contender.

In the climb to first place, Cy Blanton has won three games on the mound, Bill Swift, Bob Klinger, Mace Brown and Russ Bauers two each, and Jim Tobin and Ed Brandt one apiece. It is unusual, in a winning streak of this length, to note that in only seven of the 13 games has Manager Pie Traynor's starting hurler lasted the route. Brown won both of his games in relief roles.

Yesterday's 14-to-6 victory over the Cubs, in Chicago, marked the end of the Pirate road trip. They are housed at Forbes Field defending against eastern rivals until July 25, when they go out on another Pullman adventure.

The Pirate lead is slim—only three percentage points. But the long stay at home that lies just ahead, together with the fact that the Giants are touring the western half of the circuit, gives the Buccaneers the edge through the remainder of this month.

The last time a Pittsburgh team put together 13 straight triumphs—back in 1922—it finished in a tie with the Cardinals for third place. The Pirates won their last National League pennant in 1927, losing the World Series to the Yankees in four straight. Traynor was playing third base then.

Only the Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, among the present set, were regulars on that 1927 outfit. Lloyd paced his mates at bat with a .400 average in the World Series. Paul hit .333. Traynor, of course, has assumed the role of bench pilot.

For the Giants, it marks their first disappearance from the leadership since June 8, when they succeeded the Cubs. They fought off a Cincinnati threat, but were unable to pace the Pirates.

It sems like old times, with the Brooklyn Dodgers beating the Giants at a critical stage of the race. The Terrymen had taken 10 in a row from the Brooklynites until yesterday, when the lowly rivals rose up and helped to drive them from the top of the standing. As a result of this 13-to-5 victory, which was gained chiefly through an eight-run rally in the opening inning, the Dodgers are today in sixth place for the first time since the middle of May. The Cardinals, beaten by the Reds, slipped to seventh.

The Yankees this morning were within one-half game of the leading Cleveland Indians in the American League flag race. The world titleholders yesterday took a double-header from the Browns while the Washington Senators were scoring a one-run victory over the Tribe.

Washington has rejoined the pennant scramble. The Senators have captured five straight. They are 4½ contests behind the third-place Red Sox, who were idle yesterday. The Sox trail the Yanks by only three games.

Burke Is Playing Well

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Johnny Burke of Newport, three-times winner of the R. I. State amateur golf crown and recent victor in the National Intercollegiate title tourney, faces Buddy Patterson of East Greenwich, state junior champion, in one of the feature quarter-final matches of the state title competition at Agawam Hunt today.

Burke has set a scorching pace in the early play and if he runs to form will be a hard man to beat. Two of his most formidable competitors were extended to 19 holes yesterday before they gained the quarter-final bracket. They are Sam Neild, Jr., of Pawtucket and Don Gill of Newport.

Continue Brilliant Play

Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River, medalists, continued their brilliant golf at Tedesco yesterday, by winning their first-round match in the Tedesco invitation four-ball tournament defeating Mrs. Donald Belcher and Loretta Dee, 4 and 3. Between them they registered five birdies.

Guibord Features

OYSTER HARBORS, Mass., July 13—Paul Guibord of Melrose, and former Dartmouth star, teamed with Ray Chase of Providence to defeat John Gow and Harrison Hyde of Hartford, Conn., 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, yesterday, to win the doubles title in the Oyster Harbors invitation tennis tournament. Guibord reached the singles final by defeating Gilbert Barrows, 6—0, 7—5.

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The Home Forum

Chinese Summer Resort

AND then, after the great clay plain of North China—sear and brown in winter, green with peasants' crops in summer—there is Peitaiho. It stretches for several miles in a series of little bays, with blue water, curves of fair sand, and hills rippling back under the dark green of thick pine-growth. It might not be China at all, but anywhere in the world, with that oddly international quality whereby most ocean resorts might well be situated on the "Seacoast of Bohemia."

There is the softness of the breeze, floating back to the land in fragrant puffs, fresh and vitalizing. There is the smell of the pines on the hills, and the warm, salt odor of the sand. It is like ocean retreats elsewhere in the world—and yet it is not the same. For this is the China Sea—tonic in the hot Eastern summer, but with a flavor of its own which reminds the loiterer that he is in the Orient.

THERE ARE THE tattered, tip-tilted sails of the sampans climbing slowly over the waves beyond the shallow water. Seen close at hand, they are dirty little craft, but a distance of several hundred yards puts them back in the pages of the story-books from which they seem to have come. They plod slowly along the horizon, the tiny brown bodies of men moving on the decks. Often these are fishermen putting out to sea in the morning, or returning at dusk with the dark nets dragging under the catch—the beautifully drooping nets which slide in and out of the water with such grace, and which lie on the sand, spread out to dry, like some vast, lacy seaweed. Perhaps the loveliest gesture of the little fishing fleets is the homecoming at twilight. For then the sun brightens the sails to pink or orange or crimson, and the sea turns to indigo, and the sky throbs with beauty.

Bigger and more pompous than the sampans are the occasional junks which toil along the edge of the sky, with eyes painted on their prows, as if they might thus see where they are going. They are carrying wheat from the north, perhaps, or rice from the south, in the same way that the seagoing junks of China have rolled over thousands of miles for thousands of years—guided by the stars and the old lore of the ocean which is part of the immemorial wisdom of Cathay.

Now and then a brusque, business-like clump of smoke blurs the horizon, and presently a little coastwise steamer bustles over the far sky, in strident contrast to the junks and sampans. Many times a day the steamers pass, linking the northern harbors of China and Manchukuo with the great, southern ports of trade—Shanghai, Hong Kong, and the cities along the way.

TWICE A YEAR the strong monsoon wind sweeps the sea violently to one side, as if a great hand had reached down and brushed all the waves roughly in one direction. The whitecaps crowd together, and ships strain stubbornly against the wind. And sometimes, in the early autumn, a typhoon swirls the sky full of clouds, and the water churns, and little boats scuttle into the harbor in obedience to the typhoon signal, before the storm rushes down in a chaos of wind and water.

But during the summer, when thousands of Chinese and foreigners come to Peitaiho from Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, and hot places far in the interior, the ocean is, for the most part, calmly blue, and the dimpled water faintly warm. The sea darkens only now and then, when a thunderstorm grumbles down over the Lotus Hills, scowling under big gray clouds with white edges. At such times the waves become slate-colored and frowning, and the gulls skim to land on hurrying white wings, while the silver rain falls in parallel thickness on the dark water.

PEITAIHO IN THE rain! The summer visitors usually complain, because they have come for bright days and swimming. But in the rain, the salt-smell and the pine-smell are intensified, and the ruddy surface becomes almost brick-red on the little lanes that lead to the hills, and on the big road which links all Peitaiho together along its thin, sprawling miles. It is splendid to walk in the damp freshness, drawing in the cool, pungent sea-air until it seems to bubble inside oneself. Once, so doing, we saw in a meadow a native herdsman with a flock of sheep and cattle, standing in the soft mist in a raincoat made of layers of straw, and wearing a woven cone of straw on his head.

But it is on the warm blue days that the beaches are swarming with people. Wealthy Chinese; Japanese ladies in kimonos; shabby White Russians—hundreds and hundreds of them; wives and children of Government officials and businessmen from the large foreign colonies, usually joined for long week ends by their menfolk; embassy people from Peking; missionaries from isolated stations in far provinces; military and naval officers of various nationalities. The sand is bright with colored bathing suits, big straw hats—native-woven, beach pajamas, huge umbrellas, and little painted bathhouses. Stout Russian matrons plod into the water, beside fashionable young Chinese women of incredibly delicate slimness. Slant-eyed babies build walled towns in the sand, beside blue-eyed tots whom the sun has made almost as brown.

THE SAME GAY scene is repeated at beach after beach, to which the foreigners have given names in their own manner: West End, Anchor Bay, Rocky Point, Society Bay, Temple Bay, Legation Point, Lighthouse Point, East Cliff, Eagle Rock, and others. The houses stand back from the beaches and climb the lower slopes of the hills in a variety of architecture. Wooden houses, stone houses, brick houses, stucco houses,—they are built among the trees according to national tastes; but most of them have long verandas where the occupants lounge during much of the day. The soil at Peitaiho is better than in most places in the vast clay interior; and big, bright flowers bloom in many gardens. They breathe out a fragrance unusual for China—where, after the spring is past, the flowers of the West are unwilling to yield the full sweetness of their scent to the alien heat.

Always, at Peitaiho, one hears the running pad of coolies' feet. For there are no motor-cars or tramcars, and one must go from place to place either by ricksha, on donkey-back, or afoot. Formerly donkeys were the only means of conveyance at the resort, and even yet they are much used—bobbing along the donkey paths with bells jingling and the donkey-boys running and shouting beside them.

On the beautiful walks up the Lotus Hills, a great surprise awaits the newcomer. Tiny, rocky paths wind secretly upward along the steep slopes. And, looking back, one has a blue vision of sea through a dark green screen of pine branches. While here, resting in the long, fresh grass and in the crevices of the rocks, are exquisite wild flowers, tender and luxuriant, such as one might find on mountainsides at "home."

The crags at the top of the hills command a thrilling view of the four points of the compass. At one's feet lies the green, house-dotted expanse of Peitaiho, rimmed with white sand, with the sea stretching ahead to blue invisibility. Far to the west, beyond the foothills and the green plain, is a line of jagged mountains, mistily beckoning, angular as the mountains on an old Chinese scroll. Away to the north, over the fields and the fluffs of willows, other ranges of distant mountains rise in mystic cliffs, purple and eerie. They sweep around to the east. And there, on a promontory in the foreground, is the seaside city of Chingwantao, with the port of Shanhaikwan beyond it—dimly distinguishable at the feet of the serrated peaks where the Great Wall dips down, after its endless trek, into the sea. All day the scene changes with the light and shadow, soft or brilliant. At sunset, most of all, the four-fold vista is the flaming climax of a Peitaiho holiday.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Apple-Wood

What fire is better
than one made
of twigs that once
gave rabbits shade?

On a wet evening
when the storm
shakes the woodshed door,
the heart grows warm

watching the burning
of crooked boughs
that once shook over
autumn ploughs

the fruit of summer.
The branch burns high
that once blew slant
on a rainy sky.

The wood of apple,
dark and bent,
gives the heart its flaming
element.

FRANCES FROST

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

PORTRAIT OF FRANÇOIS DEVIENNE: *An Oil Painting by Jacques-Louis David in the Museum of Fine Arts, Brussels*

ALTHOUGH fame came to David during his lifetime through his historical pictures, it is as a painter of portraits that today he is recognized as one of the greatest of the French school.

This portrait of François Devienne, the celebrated flutist and composer of the eighteenth century, was painted in 1792. It shows clearly the qualities of David as a portraitist: an ability to treat his subjects objectively, firmness of touch, accurate drawing, remarkable observation of form and a keen sense of proportion. The musician wears a dark coat, open in front to show a tan waistcoat and white ruffles.

A protégé of Louis XVI of France and first painter to his court, David later became the popular artist of the Revolution, of the Republic and of the Empire. During his ten-year period of exile in Brussels, at the time of the return of the Bourbons to France, he continued to paint there and to teach.

An Astounding Haitian Ruin

WHILE Livingston and I were playing billiards, I told him what the chief desire was that had brought me to Cap Haïtien—to make the trip up to Christophe's citadel. He told me it was a strenuous trip, and would require some preparation, but that there was no reason why I could not make it.

I drove, starting at daylight, in my Ford to the little village of Milot. There at the inn I met the man with whom I had arranged to furnish me with three horses and six men. Two of the horses turned out to be mules, but a mule is much superior to a horse for mountain climbing. . . . Just beyond the village, at the foot of the mountain, are the ruins of Sans Souci, Christophe's palace. The palace of the great black king of Northern Haiti was a copy, more or less and on a smaller scale, of Versailles. It was the work of French architects and builders; and when it was finished it was, beyond question, the most palatial residence in the Americas.

Christophe built his citadel in the first decade of the nineteenth century on the top of a mountain more than three thousand feet high, which dominates the fertile plains of Northern Haiti. He built it as a last stronghold against the French if they attempted to retake Haiti. The trip up took a little more than two hours and was over a narrow, precipitous, at times dangerous path. After I had ridden an hour and a half, I reached a sudden turn in the path and caught the first view of the great fortress. The sight was amazing, it was dumbfounding, I could scarcely believe my own eyes. There, from the pinnacle of the mountain, rose the massive walls of brick and stone to a height of more than one hundred feet. On three sides the walls are sheer with the sides of the mountain; the other side is approached by the path.

The first sight to attract my attention after I entered the citadel was fifty long, solid brass cannons, with which Christophe had commanded the path. How he ever got those cannon up there, nobody seemed to know. I was told that the Haitian government had had offers for them as metal, but that nobody seemed to know how to get them down. I explored the vast structure for several hours, its storerooms, its dungeons, its subterranean passages, its chapel. There was a fountain from which the water still bubbled up—a sort of physical mystery to me, as I saw no greater height from which it could come—and there was a dark opening into which one dropped a stone without ever hearing it strike bottom. In places the walls were from eight to twelve feet thick. Some idea of the size of the citadel may be gained from the statement that Christophe built it to quarter thirty thousand soldiers. The more I saw of it, the more the wonder grew on me not only as to the execution but as to the mere conception of such a work. I should say that it is the most wonderful ruin in the Western Hemisphere, and, for the amount of human energy and labor sacrificed in its construction, can be compared to the pyramids of Egypt. As I stood on the highest point, where the sheer drop from the walls was more than two thousand feet, and looked out over the rich plains of Northern Haiti, I was impressed with the thought that, if ever a man had the right to feel himself a king, that man was Christophe when he walked around the parapets of his citadel.—From "Along This Way," the Autobiography of JAMES WELDON JOHNSON. (New York: Viking.)

The Moon Leans Low

THE moon leans low,
And leaves of oak
Glister and glow;
The moon leans low
Enough to throw
A silver cloak
(The moon leans low)
About the oak.

KEITH THOMAS

Suivez la voie droite!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SUIVEZ la voie droite! Ces paroles sont bien faites pour nous inspirer, car le bref conseil qu'elles donnent exige un noble courage, une patience inlassable, un ferme dévouement, au divin Principe.

En mer, le capitaine ne compte pas les vagues qui se brisent contre son navire. Avant d'obtenir le poste élevé qu'il occupe, il avait appris jour après jour à se mesurer avec les tâches les plus difficiles, à faire preuve de courage et d'obéissance. Par la tempête ou le beau temps, pour lui la grande affaire est de gouverner au plus juste selon sa carte et sa boussole.

Il en va de même pour nous. Lorsque l'Amour gouverne notre pensée, nous sommes maîtres des circonstances. Nous avons pour guide la Bible, qui nous indique les obstacles à éviter—les récifs de l'inimitié ou de la jalousie, les sables mouvants de la colère, les ombres de l'égoïsme, le jusant de la crainte; la Bible nous montre aussi le chemin du Christ, caractérisé par la bienveillance, le service spontané et la confiance en Dieu.

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, contient à la page 458 cette déclaration: "Le Scientiste Chrétien dirige sagement sa course, et, honnête et conséquent, il se laisse guider par l'Entendement divin. Il doit prouver, tant dans sa vie que dans ses guérisons et ses enseignements, que le chemin du Christ est le seul qui affranchisse radicalement les mortels du péché et de la maladie."

Quand d'une manière honnête et conséquente, nous nous laissons "guider par l'Entendement divin," nous n'avons pas le moindre désir de suivre un sentier tortueux. Car l'Entendement ne nous induit pas en tentation, mais par le Christ, la Vérité, nous délivre de la faiblesse, de l'étourderie ou de l'indignité.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que notre moi réel se manifeste dans la mesure où nous nous montrons droits, sobres en paroles et en actes, pleins d'égards dans notre conduite envers notre prochain. L'homme réel est entièrement spirituel; c'est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, de l'Entendement parfait; il ne correspond jamais aux limitations matérielles, à la dépravation ni au péché.

La Science Chrétienne a révélé ce fait spirituel: étant l'image de Dieu, l'homme réel ne saurait s'écarter de la justice, car il est absolument gouverné par Dieu et ne manifeste que l'intelligence divine. Il n'est donc jamais régi par la crainte, l'ignorance, le vouloir humain ou par quelque autre influence subversive. La Science Chrétienne distingue toujours nettement l'homme de Dieu d'avec les mortels imparfaits, le spirituel d'avec le matériel, le réel d'avec l'irréel.

"Le chemin du Christ est le seul qui affranchisse radicalement les mortels du péché et de la maladie;" et l'exemple suivant illustrera cette vérité. Une Scientiste Chrétienne fut profondément troublée par les infidélités apparentes d'un membre de sa famille. Tout d'abord elle écouta les fausses suggestions—ressentiment, haine, colère; l'inharmonie s'aggrava d'autant et finit par sembler intolérable. On eut alors recours à une praticienne, qui donna ce conseil: "Suivez vous-même la voie droite. Souvenez-vous que le péché ne fait aucunement partie de l'homme de Dieu. 'Retenez ce qui est bon' (I Thessaloniciens 5:21). Vivez selon le Christ et tout ira bien." La Scientiste Chrétienne suivit ce conseil autant qu'elle le pouvait; elle eut beaucoup à lutter, mais ample fut sa récompense—le manque de fidélité prit fin, la situation s'ajusta, les larmes du repentir et l'amour qui pardonne firent disparaître toute trace d'inharmonie.

Le Christ Jésus a dit (Matthieu 7:13, 14): "Entrez par la porte étroite, parce que large est la porte et spacieux le chemin qui mènent à la perdition, et il y en a beaucoup qui passent par là. Mais étroite est la porte et resserré le chemin qui mènent à la vie, et il y en a peu qui les trouvent." En appelant étroite la porte qui tourne la pensée vers Dieu, et resserré le chemin conduisant à la vie spirituelle, le Maître ne voulait certes pas nous engager à croire que le manque de joie et l'étroitesse d'esprit conduisent au christianisme véritable. Il devait plutôt avoir en vue l'humilité, car franchir cette porte nous fait mieux comprendre la totalité de Dieu; alors nous abandonnons les opinions humaines, la sagesse du monde et l'orgueil, qui sont des bagages inutiles.

Certainement le chemin suivi par notre Maître évite toutes les voies sinueuses qui détournent de Dieu la pensée humaine; celles-ci induiraient les mortels à suivre une influence capricieuse et fausse, dans la supposition que le bien, le réel puisse se trouver dans la matière. La voie de la Vérité conduit sans détour la pensée vers Dieu, l'unique Vie, le seul Entendement; elle promet que nous trouverons la santé, la sainteté, l'harmonie de l'homme, dans la mesure où nous arriverons à mieux refléter le parfait Entendement divin.

Le chemin droit et resserré qui consiste à maintenir la pensée humaine sur la ligne de la Vérité implique une longue guerre contre les sens matériels. Mais quand les Scientistes Chrétiens comprennent davantage la vraie idée de Dieu, la bonté et l'amour de Dieu se dévoilent de plus en plus et le disciple perd tout désir de suivre un autre chemin. Comme Mrs. Eddy l'a si bien expliqué (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 268): "Le Scientiste Chrétien suit la voie droite. Ses investigations et sa démonstration restent toujours dans la ligne de la Vérité; aussi ne vient-il point échouer, par une nuit sans étoiles, sur les bas-fonds de la vaine gloire. L'Entendement est sa médecine—le bien tout-puissant et toujours présent."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Emotional Train Whistle

IT IS not so long ago that when the passenger train came into a western town everybody who could went down to meet it. As soon as I was able to get loose from my mother's skirts, I followed the boys of Neosho to the railroad station and watched with the yearning loafers of the town the evening passenger roll in. I soon learned that the proper way to receive a train was with nonchalant familiarity; that it was "in form" to speak of her as "Number so-and-so," knowingly to inspect the unloading of her mailbags and express packages, and to lay great stress on the number of seconds or minutes she was before or behind time. This is the way we covered our emotions. It occurred to no one, young or old, that our very presence at the station was an indication of impractical romanticism and that our knowing ways with technicalities were swaggering fakes. More so than the other boys of the town, I was an habitual traveler. I went long distances to and from Washington and made frequent trips with my father, but I think, in spite of that, that I was more emotional than any of them when the engine came pounding down on us. I often had to keep a strong hold on myself to restrain welling tears of excitement. To this day I cannot face an oncoming steam train without having itchy thrills run up and down my backbone. The automobile and the airplane have not been able to take away from it its old moving power as an assaulter of space and time. Its whistle is the most nostalgic of sounds to my ear. I never hear a train whistle blow without profound impulsions to change, without wanting to pack up my things, . . . and go somewhere.—From "An Artist in America," by THOMAS HART BENTON. (New York: McBride.)

Keep a Straight Course!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KEEP a straight course! Inspiring words these, succinctly giving advice which demands high courage, patient perseverance, and undeviating devotion to divine Principle!

The ship's captain does not count the waves which beat against his ship. He has obtained his high post by learning day by day to face even the most difficult tasks, courageously and obediently. Whether his way leads through storm or sunshine his chief concern is to steer a true course according to his chart and compass.

So it is with us. We are the masters of circumstances when Love governs our thought. We have for our guide the Bible, which points out the snags of jealousy and enmity, the quicksands of anger, the shadows of selfishness, the ebb tides of fear, which we are to avoid, and shows us the Christ-way of loving-kindness, willing service, and reliance upon God.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, contains this statement (p. 458): "The Christian Scientist wisely shapes his course, and is honest and consistent in following the leadings of divine Mind. He must prove, through living as well as healing and teaching, that Christ's way is the only one by which mortals are radically saved from sin and sickness."

As we honestly and consistently follow "the leadings of divine Mind," we have no desire to pursue a crooked path. For Mind leads us "not into temptation," but delivers us through Christ, Truth, from weakness, thoughtlessness, or base conduct.

Christian Science teaches us that our real selfhood is approached as we are upright in character, temperate in word and deed, courteous and considerate in action. The real man is wholly spiritual, and is found only in the image and likeness of God, perfect Mind, and never in material finiteness, depravity, or sin.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual fact that the real man, God's image, cannot deviate from the course of righteousness, because he is controlled absolutely by God and manifests only divine intelligence. Thus he is never governed by fear, ignorance, human will, or any other subversive influence. Christian Science draws a clear distinction between God's man and imperfect mortals, between the spiritual and the material, the real and the unreal.

The truth that "Christ's way is the only one by which mortals are radically saved from sin and sickness," is illustrated in the following experience. A student of Christian Science was deeply disturbed by the appearance of infidelity in her home. As she listened to suggestions of resentment, anger, and hatred, the discord was aggravated until it seemed to her unbearable. At this point she asked help from a Christian Science practitioner, who advised her in effect: "Keep to a straight course yourself. Remember that sin is no part of God's man. 'Hold fast that which is good' (I Thessalonians 5:21). Live in Christ's way and all will be well." The student followed this advice to the best of her ability, and, although the struggle was severe, the result was a sufficient reward, because the breach of trust was finally adjusted and the discord washed away in tears of repentance and forgiving love.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 7:13, 14), "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." In describing the gate which turns thought Godward as strait, and the way leading to spiritual life as narrow, the Master certainly did not mean that we should infer that joylessness and narrow-mindedness are the path of true Christianity. Rather may he have been referring to the door of humility, through which we enter into a clear sense of the allness of God, and abandon the useless baggage of human opinions, worldly wisdom, and pride.

The way our Master trod certainly eschews all misleading bypaths which turn human thought away from God, causing mortals to follow a false will-o'-the-wisp influence, in the supposition that the good and the real may be found in matter. The course of Truth leads thought straight to God as the only Life and Mind and promises that we shall find the health, holiness, and harmony of man we ourselves come nearer to reflecting the ... divine Mind.

The straight and narrow way of holding human thought in line with Truth means a constant warfare with the material senses. But as more of the goodness and love of God unfold to students of Christian Science as they gain in understanding of the true idea of God, they will desire to follow no other path. As Mrs. Eddy has aptly written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 268): "The Christian Scientist keeps straight to the course. His whole inquiry and demonstration lie in the line of Truth; hence he suffers no shipwreck in a starless night on the shoals of vainglory. His medicine is Mind—the omnipotent and ever-present good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

John Galsworthy's Kindness

IN 1921 . . . P. E. N. was founded as a World Association of Writers, with the primary object of promoting international understanding. . . .

Our first function of importance was a lunch in Edinburgh to John Galsworthy, the international President. He charmed us with his modesty and kindness; for he had nothing of "the pride that apes humility." He had a constant sense of the ultimate spiritual equality of all men. He was not a great speaker, even in the language he wrote so surpassingly well; his French was that of the English public school; he was, indeed, very English; yet no one ever commanded more profound respect in international conclaves. The cause of international understanding was very dear to him, and for its sake, and out of sheer kindness, he would listen to the obscurest writer who had a scheme to propound. He could compose any difference, however acute.—WILLIAM POWER, in "Should Auld Acquaintance" (London: Harrap.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1938

Governor Hails Courtesy Drive

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

CHARLES F. HURLEY
GOVERNOR

July 12, 1938

Editorial Board
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your efforts to encourage motorists, while obeying the law, to go out of their way to perform a kindly act to others on the highway. Courtesy on the road is not a rare virtue. If persons could only be taught to be as moderate and unselfish when driving automobiles as they are when their paths otherwise cross, the result would be gratifying to all.

Very truly yours,
Charles F. Hurley
Governor

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Little acts of courtesy bring their own reward, but The Christian Science Monitor is endeavoring to make them more widespread on the highway; and in pursuance of this object is daily making awards to drivers who show consideration for other drivers and pedestrians on the highway. The winners of today's awards are

Allen C. Dias
42 Armory Street
Cambridge
with car
723,334
and
Henry Sondheim
106 Thorndike Street
Brookline
with car
156,687

To each of these drivers will be given two admission tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters.

Here is the report from the Monitor's traffic observer on the driver of the car carrying the registration No. 723,334:

"A line of five or six automobiles was crossing Cambridge Street into Quincy Street this morning, and had just come to a momentary stop in front of a flashing red signal. The driver of the car bearing the registration No. 723,334 was proceeding down Cambridge Street towards Boston. He saw the line and had the time and the right to push on in front of it. Instead, he stopped and waited for the whole line to cross, including the last car, which had been stalled."

Of the incident which brought the award to the driver of car number 156,687, the reporter says:

"Close to the corner of Norway Street on Massachusetts Avenue, a woman with a heavy bag in her hand stood waiting for a long line of traffic to pass. Before the line had passed, however, the traffic light turned red against the cars, halting them at the corner of Norway Street. Car after car pulled up, bumper to bumper, as far as car number 156,687, the driver of which noted the woman standing on the side road, and stopped a car's length behind the automobile ahead to allow the pedestrian to pass."

New Hampshire to Get First Port Into Canada by Wilderness Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H., July 13—The State of New Hampshire is about to have its first port of entry into Canada. For number of years CCC men have been working on a long stretch of highway connecting the Daniel Webster Highway at the Second Connecticut Lake and the Canadian boundary. The Federal Government has now set aside $20,000 for the construction of a Custom Service station at the point of entry.

The new highway is not only unique because it is the first direct connecting link between New Hampshire and Canada but also because the highway will run through dense wilderness which is to be preserved in its present status. For a number of miles along the stretch there are no buildings of any kind. As a matter of fact, the road is of such narrow construction that provisions have been made along the way for turnouts.

The State has obtained control of a right-of-way several hundred feet wide so that it may make certain that the wilderness appearance will not be altered.

The many bridges that have been necessary to construct have been built in keeping with the surroundings and picnic facilities will be provided at several spots.

Fuchs Says Politics Figured in Some Jobs

In Boston Today

UCC Commission Head Testifies

Called before the Special Legislative Committee Investigating Operations of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, Emil E. Fuchs, Chairman of the Commission, today declared that political considerations "always have been and always will be a factor in public appointments."

Mr. Fuchs was asked to testify before the Commission on charges by Republicans that political favoritism had been employed in appointments made by the Commission.

Under questioning by Attorney Warren Patten, Counsel for the Committee, the former baseball magnate said he would not "be surprised" if 72 delegates to the 1936 Democratic convention at Springfield, which nominated Governor Hurley, were employed by the Unemployment Commission.

"Will you admit," asked Mr. Patten, "that some of the witnesses who said they were not appointed for political reasons perjured themselves?"

Replied Mr. Fuchs: "If you can bring me in competent evidence of perjury, they will be discharged."

Chairman Fuchs stated that ever

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Emmanuel House Transfer Approved

Transfer of Emmanuel House, social service center at 11 Newcomb Street, South End, from Emmanuel Church (Episcopal) to Cardinal O'Connell, who will continue it under Roman Catholic auspices, was approved today by Supreme Court Justice James J. Ronan.

Emmanuel House has operated for the past 33 years under Episcopal direction. The donor of the property was Mrs. Randolph Prothingham, who erected it as a memorial to her father, Andrew Gray Weeks. It was designed to meet the requirements for social service work and contains a gymnasium, recreation rooms, library and study rooms, a kitchen for cooking classes, kindergarten and an apartment for the director.

In the papers seeking transfer of title, Emmanuel Church stated that it found itself financially unable to perform the work of the center and that a survey had disclosed that the population of the area served is predominantly Roman Catholic. Thirteen hundred families live in the district. Forty-three per cent of the people are foreign-born, 38 per cent native-born and 17 per cent Negro.

New Post-Office Buildings Planned

As a result of the $60,000,000 secured through the Federal Public Buildings Appropriation Act of 1938, 10 cities and towns in eight counties in Massachusetts will be provided with new post-office buildings, it was announced today. This appropriation is in addition to the $70,000,000 three-year public building program provided in the 1937 Act.

New buildings will be erected at Falmouth, Manchester, South Hadley, Chestnut Hill, Weymouth, East Walpole, Boston (somewhere in the Park Square section of the city), Dorchester Center in the Boston district, and Millbury. The present post office at North Adams will be extended and remodeled from part of this appropriation fund.

Warm Wave Due In Boston Friday

A heat wave, though not excessive, is due here about Friday when the temperature should reach 90 degrees, according to a statement today from G. Harold Noyes, Senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau. Along with the heat considerable humidity is flowing in from the Bermudas. At 8:30 this morning the humidity reached 97 per cent.

The weather forecast for Boston and vicinity:

"Fair and somewhat warmer tonight. Cloudy and threatening Thursday, with thunder showers. Cooler Thursday night."

Esplanade Bill Is Well Received

Last night's shower fell upon waterproof appreciation at the Esplanade concert. Five hundred enthusiasts, some under umbrellas and some not, sat through the program offered by Arthur Fiedler and his 50 musicians, complete with encores and with no cut except in the length of the intermission.

For the first children's program, Friday morning, Mr. Fiedler has selected the stirring "Pomp and Circumstance," of Elgar; the energetic first movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; the "Sleigh Ride" of Mozart; Grieg's shimmering "Morning Mood" and "The Imps Are Chasing Peer Gynt"; the stately Largo of Handel; White's comical "Hippo Dance" and "Mosquito Dance"; Waldteufel's waltz, "Espana," and Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Coast Guard Officer Promoted

Because of his efficient service as head of the Boston division of the Coast Guard, Commander Thomas A. Shanley has been promoted to the rank of Captain, it was learned at the Customs House today.

The commission was sent here from Washington, with rank and pay retroactive to July 1.

Captain Shanley is a graduate of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., and has seen service in every division of the service, including Alaskan Waters, the Great Lakes, both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and in the ice patrol on the Grand Banks. He has been in charge of the Boston division since October, 1935.

Training Corps Prize Announced

A one-year tour of active duty with the U. S. Army with the possibility of obtaining a regular commission was the prize awarded this summer to graduates of Reserve Officers Training Corps in New England colleges, it was announced today by Brig.-Gen. William H. Wilson, commanding the first corps area.

The graduates are to serve as Reserve Second Lieutenants with regular army regiments located throughout New England, and represent this area's allotment from the national quota of 650 such graduates from the country at large.

Mum, Says Mother, About Third Term

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, July 13

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, says she never has heard him mention a third term.

Here on her way by motor from Hyde Park, N. Y., to Campobello, Island, N. B., where she and the President have summer estates, she was asked if she thought the President would seek re-election.

"I don't know any more than you do," she said. "I have never heard him mention it. He has never even hinted it."

Against New Hurley Budget For

By a Staff Photographer

Norman MacDonald
Executive Director of Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association

William F. Callahan
Commissioner of Public Works

Highway Fund Diversion Meets Quick Opposition

The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the House and Senate today began its hearing on the supplementary budget and unemployment relief program submitted yesterday to the Legislature by Governor Hurley.

At once, opposition to the diversion of $4,000,000 from the highway fund to the general budget purposes other than highway construction was voiced by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who was ready to contest a $4,000,000 transfer to Public Works when that item came up for consideration.

Mr. MacDonald was joined in his protest by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley who proposed that the $4,000,000 suggested for diversion be added to the $4,000,000 set up for use by the Public Works Department for road construction in providing for unemployment relief, thus making a total of $8,000,000 available for this purpose.

Effect on State Tax

Auditor Buckley said such a program would establish the State tax at the "honest level" of $17,000,000, the amount which he said would be the actual deficit in the State budget.

Items remaining to be taken up later in the hearing were the $1,869,000 to cover expenditures supplementary to the regular budget, and a $450,000 appropriation from the highway fund to be used by the Metropolitan District Commission for road construction to provide unemployment relief.

Both speakers declared Massachusetts would face a Federal Government penalty by forfeiting $1,000,000 if diversion is continued. They pointed out that Massachusetts has already been penalized $472,000 for fund diversions in 1937.

Seeks to Avert Penalty

Mr. MacDonald told the members of the committee that he favored distributing from the highway fund several millions to cities and towns for local highway work, thereby avoiding the forfeiture of the Government's $1,000,000. He said more than 30 States are doing this and have not been penalized.

The opinion handed down by Justice James J. Ronan of the Supreme Court when First Assistant Attorney General, that Massachusetts would incur this loss, Mr. MacDonald said was based on one special bill. Legislation could be drawn up, he contended, to avoid the penalty.

State Senator Joseph A. Langone (D) of Boston favored the $4,000,000 Public Works item. He said the Taxpayers Association is trying to bring the Republican Party back by opposing the diversion of the money. He advised the legislators not to fear this "pressure."

"You've got to have the Huey Long style of doing business in Massachusetts because of the taxpayers' leagues against you," he said.

Callahan's Stand

William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, favored the Public Works item, saying the WPA had promised 5000 men to work on State road projects if money was made available by the State for materials. This work, he said, would consist of roadside beautification projects and repairing guard rails. In addition, he said, others would be employed on the day labor basis to put sealing coats on the highways.

The commissioner said $200,000 should be spent on land damages so that his department could go ahead on projects for which the money is available. He estimated that materials for the roadside beautification would cost $350,000.

He argued that the State had an investment of $200,000,000 in highways and that this investment should be maintained.

N. H. Launches PWA Work

CONCORD, N. H., July 13 (AP)—This capital city today claimed to be the first in which construction has been started under the Administration's new four-billion dollar spending-lending program. The project, scheduled to start today, was a $600,000 annex to the New Hampshire Statehouse, financed by the Public Works Administration.

Propaganda: Use Defended In Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic and political system, and how shall we retain or change this system?

"The second reason is that facilities for spreading propaganda, particularly by means of cinema and radio, are more effective now."

This morning, a lecture on "Labor and International Relations" was given by Dr. Joel Seidman, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, in Sage Hall.

Assailing Fascist Governments for "crushing independent labor unions" and seeking to make workers "willing cannon fodder for the next war," he criticized President Roosevelt for not taking a strong stand against fascist tendencies in this country.

"Those groups who look to President Roosevelt as our saviour from fascism forget that he has expended huge sums for armaments, permitted Mayor Hague (of Jersey City) to dispense Federal patronage and has never spoken a word against the May bill (for industrial mobilization in time of war.)"

Dr. Seidman was formerly director of C. I. O. educational work in Detroit, and at one time taught at Brookwood Labor College.

Voting Fraud Inquiry Closes

The Suffolk County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the voting fraud scandal of last fall in Charlestown and Boston, completed its deliberations today and will report to the court tomorrow.

The investigation into charges of illegal voting, in which as many as 5,000 names are alleged to have been illegally on the Boston voting lists, began Monday. Witnesses called included handwriting experts, police officers and election commissioners.

Stay Is Sought On N.H. Plan To Drop Stations

Dever Takes Move to Pave Way for Appeal to Federal Court of Appeals

Backs State Power

Delay in Dropping 88 Stations in Massachusetts Sunday Asked of U. S. Judge

A last stand attempt to prevent the abandonment by the New Haven Railroad of 88 stations in Massachusetts will be made today or tomorrow by the State when Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, will appear before Judge Carroll Hincks of the Federal District Court of Connecticut, to seek staying of the Judge's order to abandon the stations.

Last Saturday Judge Hincks granted the petition of the Old Colony line interests to abandon the 88 Massachusetts stations on the Old Colony, New England and Boston to Providence lines. At that time the State Public Utilities Commission was only part way through its hearings on a similar petition filed by the New Haven interests for the Massachusetts abandonments.

The State contends it has sole jurisdiction over railroads operating within Massachusetts. Therefore, Mr. Pecce will seek a stay of the order which th New Haven plans to put into effect on Sunday in Massachusetts, so that an appeal may be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Dever Decides on Course

This course of action was decided upon by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, after a conference with Mr. Pecce last night. Mr. Pecce has handled the case for the passengers in their attempt to influence the Public Utilities Commission to deny the railroad's first abandonment petition.

"It is the intention of the Attorney General," Mr. Dever said, "to exert the full extent of all his power under the law in contesting the legality of the order made by the Federal District Court of Connecticut in connection with the petition presented by the protective committee of the Old Colony Railroad and the mutual savings banks groups.

"The order of the Federal Court, if put into effect, will result in the substantial and serious curtailment of passenger service and the abandonment of 88 passenger service stations located within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It also will perpetuate a great hardship upon the people of Massachusetts and its industries, dependent upon the daily service of the railroads.

Favored by Precedent

"The Supreme Court of the United States in a long line of decisions has repeatedly recognized the power of the states to regulate railroad service within their respective territorial limits.

"It is our purpose, therefore, to have the court of last resort determine to what extent, if any, the Federal Court has the right to supersede the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities in matters relating to regulation of railroads operated within our Commonwealth."

Meanwhile, the State Department of Public Utilities has announced that it can take no action of itself until after the stations are closed. If the Attorney General's action is defeated, and the stations are closed on Sunday, hearings by the Commission will be resumed on Monday on the original abandon-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

N. H. State Job Service Places 27,326

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 13—Through its operations in New Hampshire the United States Employment Service, and the State Employment Service which has continued the operations, jobs were found for 27,326 persons between July, 1936, and April, 1938. Of this number 14,286 were placed in private employment, 9,913 were placed on public pay rolls, and 3,127 were placed on work relief jobs. Of the total number placed, 21,803 were men and 5,523 were women. In recent months the State Employment Service has continued to find jobs for many applicants but applications continue in excess of placements.

The large list of applications for placement persisted because such registration is necessary before unemployment compensation benefits are paid. Many of those who register for employment in conjunction with claims for unemployment compensation benefits return to their regular jobs before the expiration of the three-week waiting period prior to the payment of benefits.

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the Employment Service, reports that the organization has had requests for workers, specialized workers in particular, which it has been unable to fill. When such situations arise data are exchanged with neighboring State employment services in the hope that the vacancy may be filled. Still others who register are employed but wish to change to other lines either because of previous experience or desire to be in another field.

* * *

The National Youth Administration has enabled 1,291 New Hampshire young people to earn funds so as to continue their education, during the school year just closed. In the various colleges and institutions of higher learning throughout the State 517 students were assisted in the program and 774 young people were enabled to continue their high school courses. In addition, 163 out-of-State young people attending New Hampshire institutions were granted like assistance.

Through a large variety of work projects, including catalog work in libraries, and improvement of the grounds and buildings of educational institutions, these young persons have been paid a limited amount toward the continuation of their educations.

The program has worked for the benefit of two interests, the furthering of educational advantages and the carrying out of various projects which otherwise might have been neglected.

The Week in New Hampshire

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight, becoming cloudy and threatening during Thursday with thunder showers; cooler Thursday night and Friday; moderate south to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight followed by showers and thunderstorms Thursday. Cooler Thursday night and Friday.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight followed by showers and thunderstorms Thursday. Warmer on the coast tonight. Cooler Thursday night and Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight followed by showers and thunderstorms Thursday. Cooler Thursday night and Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight followed by showers and thunderstorms Thursday. Not so warm in the interior Thursday. Cooler Thursday night and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming fresh Thursday and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Thursday followed by showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	68	Minneapolis		96
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	68	86	New York	72	82
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	76	90
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	80	86
Kansas City	82	102	St. Louis	78	96
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	76	86	Washington	78	90

A-7:30 a. m., July 13.
B-Maximum, July 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:53 p. m., height, 9.3 feet
Thursday, 1:2 noon, height, 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:56 p. m.

Sylvia and C. I. O. Contend for Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—The struggle between Joseph Sylvia, local labor leader, and national officials of the C. I. O. for control of six woolen and worsted unions in this city adds unusual interest to a special meeting of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers called for July 17.

The meeting has been called by two Federation officials friendly to Mr. Sylvia, one of whom was dropped several months ago by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. The other was ousted by the C. I. O. since the meeting was planned.

The Sylvia group have hinted they may challenge the legality of C. I. O. authority at the Federation meeting in an effort to turn control into local hands.

To combat the separatist movement, T. W. O. C. heads plan to boycott the meeting, and predict "only a handful" of workers will be represented. They are making public resolutions from numerous locals denouncing the proposed convention as "illegal and unauthorized" and censuring Mr. Sylvia's actions.

N. E. Unions Invited

The special session will be at Owls' Hall, meeting place of the six unions which have retained Mr. Sylvia as business agent despite his ouster by the C. I. O. as T. W. O. C. field representative, but all New England unions affiliated with the Federation have been invited.

It has been known for some time that the New England locals of the Federation have been dissatisfied with the T. W. O. C. program and that there has been agitation for a return of the old Federation setup sponsored by the United Textile Workers of America. Of the half dozen departments of the U. T. W. of A. which were absorbed by the C. I. O. affiliate, the woolen and worsted unit was the only one which did not enter the Lewis-directed movement under reservations.

Letters of invitation to the meeting were signed by Henry Jennings, president, and Anthony Valente, secretary of the Federation. Mr. Jennings was let go as a C. I. O. organizer last year when a large number were dropped as an economy move. Mr. Valente survived the economy ax, but was ousted recently after his sympathies with Mr. Sylvia were made evident.

Row Precipitated

The Sylvia row was precipitated about a week ago when the T. W. O. C. announced it was dissatisfied with Mr. Sylvia's handling of the textile union movement in Rhode Island and dismissed him as its field representative. Mr. Sylvia resisted the ouster proceedings and the T. W. O. C. brought action in the courts to prevent his use of union funds. A temporary injunction is now in effect.

The reasons for ousting Mr. Sylvia, according to Frank J. Manning, recently elevated as New England regional director of the T. W. O. C., are that "he created a small machine not representative of the workers," and "his methods in conducting labor relations with employers were inefficient."

"It was a question whether the T. W. O. C. in Rhode Island was to degenerate into a small Sylvia machine or to expand so as to include all textile workers," he said.

The Committee ousted Sylvia as Field Representative because they objected "to his keeping the workers well informed on the functioning of the organization," according to a statement today from Sylvia, after he had made it known that like the T. W. O. C. letters of yesterday which warned the textile manufacturers not to deal with him, his unions had written to six woolen mills to the contrary.

A resolution by the Webster, Mass., Joint Board of the T. W. O. C. was made public by Mr. Manning. It assailed the proposed meeting on July 17 and denounced the "selfish motives of the Sylvia, Jennings and Valente group" and pledged its support to the T. W. O. C.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30 p. m.

Wedding March from "Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Symphonic Poem "Swan of Tuonela" ..... Sibelius
(English Horn: Louis Speyer)
Night on Bald Mountain ..... Moussorgsky

Interval

"Samson and Delilah" Fantasia ..... Saint-Saens
"Thousand and One Nights," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Song to the Evening Star, from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
(Trombone solo: Jacob Raichman)
Dance of the Buffoons from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov

Paul Cherkassky conducting

Movies

Strand—
"Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan and Gloria Blondell. Also Stuart Erwin and Helen Chandler in "Mr. Boggs Steps Out." Tomorrow: "Everybody Sing," with Fannie Brice, Judy Garland, Allan Jones. Also Noah Beery, Jr., and Dorothea Kent in "Some Blondes Are Dangerous."

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:08, 9. (Second week.)

Coolidge Corner—
"There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas 3, 5:07, 8:14. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3:27, 6:44, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"The Face Behind the Mask." Donald Duck and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—

Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:08, 5:50, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Goldwyn Follies," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers. Also Edith Fellowes and Leo Carrillo in "Little Miss Roughneck." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne, Billie Burke. Also Robert Armstrong and Irene Hervey in "The Girl Said No," featuring Gilbert and Sullivan music.

Metropolitan—
Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: "My Bill," with Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn."

Tremont—
"Son of the Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino. Also Franchot Tone and Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Boston—
"Penrod and His Twin Brother," featuring Billy and Bobby Mauch. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35. Also Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen in "Walking Down Broadway." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

University—
Joan Crawford and Brian Aherne in "I Live My Life." 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ah Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Merrily We Live," with Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Judge Hardy's Children." 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Kathleen," with Sally O'Neil and Tom Burke. Also Mary Astor and Richard Arlen in "No Time to Marry."

Uptown—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 3, 6, 7, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:45, 9:55. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Music

Denison House Yard, 93 Tyler Street, Boston—
Southland Singers, with Lycurgus Lockman and County Concert Orchestra, Osgood Marcellus conducting. 8 p. m.

Other Events

Geology Lecture Hall, Harvard University—
A reading of his own poems, with commentary, by Robert Hillyer, professor of rhetoric and oratory, Harvard. 4 p. m.

Open House at Harvard Observatory—
"Galaxies, Near and Far." Dr. Harlow Shapley, director. 8 p. m.

New Lecture Hall, Harvard University—
Lecture, "Radio—the Fifth Estate." H. V. Kaltenborn, editor and radio commentator. 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Room 1, Music Building, Harvard University—Graduate School of Education Alumni Institute: "New Methods of Teaching Reading by the Use of Motion Picture Technique." Dr. Walter F. Dearborn, professor of education, Harvard. 11 a. m. "Widening Horizons of School Administration." Dr. Payson Smith, lecturer in Educational Administration, Harvard. 2 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Commonwealth Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. Federal Music Project. 12 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Historic Houses Open Doors; Garden Shows Occupy Resorts

Flower shows and the opening of famous gardens and historic houses are among the chief activities at present of New England summer colonies. Each week the garden clubs of various towns along the North and South Shores vie with each other in their displays, either of formal flower shows or the exhibition of exquisite gardens, and lovers of antiques are taking advantage of the opportunity of visiting the numerous old houses, rich in early American furnishings and historic lore, which their owners generously are opening for the benefit of worthy causes.

Yesterday the Garden Club of Hingham held an informal flower show at the homes of several of its members. The varying types of architecture of the houses, ranging from the early colonial to modern, furnished backgrounds of interest to garden club members. Two of the houses were the oldest in the town, the Garrison house, built in 1638, and the Gay house, 1708. Both contain fine old colonial furniture. Those opening their homes were Mrs. Gardner Swan, Mrs. Martin Gay, Mrs. Walter A. Stark, Mrs. Oliver Hall, and Mrs. Walter R. Whiting.

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Gloucester Competition

Originality and ingenuity characterize the flower show which opens at the City Hall in Gloucester today, continuing through tomorrow, under the auspices of the Gloucester Garden Club and the Rockport Garden Club, Inc. Among the 12 classes for entry an unusual one is the setting of tables representing emotions. Set for four, without food or flat silver, each table symbolizes by the floral decorations one of the following emotions: gaiety, harmony, discord, contentment, boredom, melancholy, simplicity, grandeur, patriotism, romance, hope, vagabondage. Another class utilizing the artistic imagination of members is one in which hats are used either as containers or are trimmed with natural flowers, fruits, or vegetables. Foliage without flowers is another class offering display of ingenuity. Hostesses for the various classes include Mrs. Richard B. Fisher, Mrs. John M. Wetherell, Mrs. Lincoln S. Simonds, Mrs. Harry J. West, Mrs. Leslie E. Tarr, Mrs. William J. MacInnis, Miss Evelyn Knowlton, Mrs. W. Norman Fisher, Miss Elizabeth Withington, Mrs. Lyman Craw, Mrs. Ernest H. Griffin, and Mrs. George V. Fisher.

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Plans at Nahant

The Nahant Garden Club, Mrs. George Dick, President, is planning a flower show which the Committee promises will be unusual, for Friday, Aug. 12, at the Nahant Town Hall. Definite arrangments are not yet announced but a tea will be given a week before the show and Mrs. Arthur Lithgow Devens is in charge.

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Copley at Portsmouth

Keen interest is being shown in the Copley portrait of little Mary Warner, painted a century and a half ago and now returned for a visit to the little girl's childhood home, the old Warner house in Portsmouth, N. H. The house will be open daily for a few weeks and the social contingent along the North Shore is welcoming this distinguished member of one of the oldest families of the region. The loan of the famous Copley portrait of the little girl in pink satin was secured for summer exhibition from its owner, William Averell Harriman, of Port Washington, L. I., through Mrs. Barnett Wendell, Honorary Chairman of the Warner House Association. Begun in 1716 by Capt. Archibald Macphaedris, rich iron merchant, and finished in 1723, the Warner House is said to be one of the finest examples of early Georgian architecture in America and is also noted for its collection of fine furniture and china. Captain Macphaedris married Sarah Wentworth, one of the 16 children of Gov. John Wentworth. Their daughter, Mary, who married as her second husband Colonel Warner, was the stepmother of Mary Warner, subject of the Copley portrait. It hangs in the high-studded parlor opposite the Blackburn portrait of her, painted when she was a young lady.

Officers of the Warner House Association, prominent for their interest in early American architecture and art, are Mrs. William E. Marvin, Chairman; Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Honorary Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Henry L. Green, First Vice-Chairman; Robert Marvin, Treasurer, all of Portsmouth; Mrs. Seth Lowe Pierrepont of York Harbor, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Wallis D. Walker, Rye Beach, Recording Secretary; Miss Helen Souter, New Castle, Corresponding Secretary.

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Westley House at Essex

In the old town of Essex, Mrs. Richard M. Russell will open her house "Tubbytown Farm" on Pond Street, Saturday from 2:30 to 5:30 for the benefit of the Essex Historical Society. Built in 1684, Mrs. Russell's house, known as the Skipper Westley House, is one of the most interesting of the old residences in Essex. It follows the traditional lines of early American frame construction and is Jacobean in feeling with its high-pitched roof and low eaves. The chimney is 18 feet square at its base, taking up the space of a good sized room. The fireplace in what was originally the kitchen is the largest on record in Essex, being nine feet, five inches in length. The Committee in charge includes Mrs. May Goldsmith, Chairman, Miss Helen Moreland, Mrs. Roy Merchant, Mrs. Samuel Dennis Warren, Miss Evelyn Knowlton, Arthur Hotchkiss, Frederick L. W. Richardson, Jr., and Francis Cogswell. The public is invited to make a tour of the house.

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For Portsmouth Girl Scouts

For the annual summer benefit of the Portsmouth Girl Scouts, next Tuesday afternoon, several other buildings of historic interest will be shown. The Rundlet-May house and the Abraham Wendell house, which seldom have been opened to the public, may be seen as well as the interesting Samuel Langdon house, the Old South Parish House, the Portsmouth Athenaeum and Saint John's church. The Rundlet-May house is open through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph May of Boston and Portsmouth. Mr. May is the great-grandson of James Rundlet who built the house about 1806.

Wanda MacDowell

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Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, July 14

Boston—5 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique." WIXAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Western Music. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
London—7:40 p. m.—"Orient Express," musical journey through Europe; vocal recital; news; British composers, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSG, 16.8 m., 17.79 meg.; GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7 m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Music; Variety. OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.84 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Selections from Operas; "The Life and Works of Gaetano Donizetti." 2RO4, 25.4 m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"The Neuberin," play. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—10:15 p. m.—Talks by officials of the Department of Labor. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—East Prussia Concert. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—10:30 p. m.—"Bilio's Happy Boys," orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
London—10:40 p. m.—Haigh Marshall String Orchestra; "Monologues in Melody." GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

N. H. Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE BOAR'S HEAD, N. H., July 13—The New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festival Association, Inc., announces that arrangements for its sixth annual festival are now complete. The affair will take place here Saturday and Sunday afternoons, July 30-31, on the opera field of Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson, President and Founder of the festival. On Saturday afternoon, July 30, Ted Shawn and his ensemble of men dancers will give an "al fresco" program. Royal Dadmun, baritone, will be the guest artist Sunday afternoon, July 31, on a program which also includes the State Symphony Orchestra of New Hampshire, Earl V. Clay conductor, and the New Hampshire United Chorus, Norman Leavitt conductor.

Highway Afire! Set by 'Old Sol'

By the Associated Press

Wallingford, Conn.

It was so hot here that even the highway caught fire.

Firemen said the sun caused spontaneous combustion among particles of buffing dust used as a base in the road's construction

Intrigue in the Far East—currently reported by John Marquand in the magazine carrying a bas-relief of Benjamin Franklin—disrupted the peace and the sun-baked monotony of the Cape the other day. A crowd of youngsters were gathered around the station, waiting for the train to pull out so they could cross the track. Inside one of the cars sat eight or ten Chinese—college students on their way to a beach, perhaps. Catching sight of one of them idly glancing through a window, one of the youngsters pointed excitedly and shouted, "Look, Jack! Mr. Moto!"

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You put your nickel in, and out comes—milk. The vending machine has been used to sell gum, peanuts, and candy. It has even been used to dispense stockings to stenographers in need of a runless pair for that after-hours date. And it has been used for less ethical purposes than those mentioned.

But this is the first appearance of the milk-vending machine—at least, in New England. It was installed recently by the Boston Edison Company for the convenience of its women workers. No better time to initiate it than these warm-weather days could be found. A cool, refreshing drink of milk in the middle of a sultry afternoon hits the spot. Don't be surprised if you see these nickel milk machines mushrooming up all over town.

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A girl—dropped into one of the department stores the other day bent on buying a gift for a friend. After a time she spotted a counter containing peasant handmade articles. Just the thing, she thought. She found a charming pair of embroidered slippers—but there was one drawback. They were a bit dingy, from handling, no doubt. She asked the saleswoman if there wasn't a clean pair in stock. "That's all of our stock," the saleswoman replied. "Peasants made them, you know. Probably their hands weren't any too clean. You know how peasants are. Those are undoubtedly the marks of the peasants' own hands."

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Are you among those—who commit the social faux pas of writing or drawing on the tablecloth at dinner? When the urge comes, some persons just don't seem able to resist it. A friend, recently returned from the Big City, told of one New York hotel which had all but solved this problem of tablecloth writing.

Each table was provided with a scratch pad. The results were immediately noticeable. Fewer tablecloths were ruined by pen or pencil notations.

The Manager being somewhat statistically minded, decided to figure out just what his clients wrote. By studying the scribblings he found telephone numbers lead the list. Sixty-eight and five-tenths per cent of the notations were telephone numbers.

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If your purple and fine linen appears to have gone astray, perhaps it has slipped into the "laundry marathon" and is competing for honors with a package of laundry, which has made the round trip between Los Angeles and San Francisco every week for the past 25 years. This bundle has gained distinction as the most traveled express shipment in the United States, according to the Railway Express Agency.

The package has carried fancy linens of a Los Angeles hotel resident, who would entrust them only to a San Francisco establishment, following a visit to the plant a quarter of a century ago. It is estimated that during the period the package has traveled 1,268,800 miles.

This claim has led express employees in other sections to offer their entries in the marathon. New England has entered the unusual record of a similar shipment that up to January had traveled between an agency in Gloucester, Mass., and a laundry in Lynn every week for 51 years. It made this trip of 20 miles each way no less than 2652 times, reaching a 106,080-mileage in express service before the Gloucester sponsor retired.

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On the shore of Peaks Island, Maine, across from the City of Portland, the visitor to the lower side comes upon an unusual sight—an old square piano. It was not cast up by the sea, but was brought there by Clark's Express and set in place by Mr. Clark himself. There stands the old and cherished instrument of many years—a member of the family it probably was considered—made of rosewood, and with cover thrown over it. Around it gather parties who lift their voices to blend with the rythm of the sea. When a storm threatens, Mr. Clark provides a heavy canvas cover to protect the ancient piece. In return for use of the instrument, all he asks, on a printed sign, is that the piano shall be closed and covered when the throng departs. His wishes are being carried out.

Delay Asked in N. H. Closings

(Continued from Page 9)

ment petition. Later the Commission may order the service restored and ultimately force a State Supreme Judicial Court decision in the case.

New Haven Announces New Train Schedules In Curtailed Service

Changes in train service scheduled to become effective next Sunday on lines operated by the New Haven Railroad in Massachusetts were announced by officials of the road today. Timetables for public distribution are expected to be ready tomorrow.

The new schedules reflect the changes ordered last Saturday by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks of New Haven, whose decision permitting the railroad to close 88 stations throughout the State leaves the lower section of Cape Cod entirely without passenger service.

Following is a summary of principal changes made by New Haven officials:

Boston-Braintree, So. Braintree

Between Boston and Braintree the new timetables will show approximately the same number of trains as at present, some 50 each week day.

At South Braintree there will be 22 trains from and 18 trains to Boston, compared with 32 and 33, respectively, under the previous schedule.

No passenger stations are to be abandoned between Boston and South Braintree.

A number of trains formerly running between Boston and South Braintree will now run between Boston and Braintree only. In addition, a number of trains which formerly terminated at Braintree will now run on to South Braintree.

A number of train stops are eliminated at Atlantic, Norfolk Downs and Quincy Adams in cases where the particular trains served comparatively few passengers.

Braintree-Hingham, Greenbush

The new timetable discontinues three southbound trains and two northbound trains serving this territory. In addition, trains leaving Boston at 10:35 a. m. and 6:15 p. m., D. S. T., will now terminate at Hingham instead of Greenbush. The train which left Greenbush daily at 9:40 p. m., D. S. T., will leave at 10:05 p. m., due Boston 11:49 p. m. D. S. T., affording convenient connections with the midnight train for New York.

On this line, passenger train service will be discontinued at East Braintree, West Hingham, Nantasket Junction, North Cohasset, Black Rock, and Beechwood.

South Braintree-Brockton, Middleboro

Relatively few trains will be discontinued between South Braintree and Brockton-Middleboro. The running time of a number of trains will be reduced by 10 minutes or more, with a maximum reduction of 18 minutes.

Under the new schedule, the one passenger train previously running from Boston to Randolph and the two trains from Randolph to Boston are discontinued. This is the only station at which passenger service is completely eliminated in the territory between South Braintree and Campello. Between Campello and Middleboro, passenger service is discontinued at Matfield, Westdale, and Stanley.

So. Braintree-Whitman, Plymouth

On this line the new timetable reflects a considerable rearrangement of service. Trains which left Whitman on weekdays at 5:50 a. m. and 1:20 p. m., D. S. T., are discontinued. Weekdays, the train which formerly left Boston at 9:05 a. m. (D. S. T.) for Whitman and Plymouth now runs Sundays only, and the train which left at 11:45 p. m. no longer runs to Whitman.

The train which left Plymouth at 8:38 a. m. for Boston now operates from Whitman, in consolidation with the Whitman and Boston train leaving at 9:10 a. m. (D. S. T.). The train which left Plymouth at 3:55 p. m. now leaves Whitman at 4:32 p. m. (D. S. T.)

Southbound, the train leaving at 9:47 p. m. (D. S. T.) for Plymouth now terminates at Whitman and is discontinued on Saturdays.

On this line, all passenger train stops are discontinued at North Hanson, Burrage, Halifax, and Plympton.

Hanover Branch

Train service on this branch has been rearranged slightly, and several trains discontinued. Passengers will, however, with the aid of a gas-electric rail car, be able to make approximately the same connections as before.

Boston-Hyannis, Woods Hole

Both Hyannis and Woods Hole will be served by the same number of trains as at present to and from Boston. Through elimination of stops at lightly-patronized stations, a generally faster service is provided. In this territory, all passenger train stops are discontinued at Rock, South Middleboro, Tremont, Bourne, Sagamore, East Sandwich and Gray Gables.

Hyannis-Provincetown

The former one round-trip between Hyannis and Provincetown on week days and the one round-trip Boston to Provincetown Saturdays, returning Sundays, are eliminated in the new timetable. The New England Transportation Company will operate highway bus service between Hyannis and Provincetown, corresponding to schedules of the trains discontinued, as an experiment to test public demand for such service.

Stations discontinued on this line are at Bass River, South Dennis, North Harwich, Pleasant Lake, Brewster, East Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, North Eastham, South Wellfleet, Wellfleet, South Truro, Truro, North Truro and Provincetown.

Boston—Taunton—Fall River—New Bedford

Six week-day trains in each direction between Boston and Taunton and six round-trips also between Boston and New Bedford are provided. Three trains in each direction are scheduled to and from Fall River, but this service is supplemented by New England Transportation Company motor coach connections at Taunton.

Only two trains formerly serving New Bedford are discontinued.

The two daily round trips of passenger service between Fall River and Newport are discontinued. Stations on this line comprise Ferry St., Tiverton, Bristol Ferry, Portsmouth and Newport. All passenger train stops are also discontinued at Norton, East Freetown and Weld St.

Boston-Providence

The new timetable shows approximately the same number of trains between Boston and Mansfield as at present.

All passenger stops are eliminated at Sharon Heights, East Foxboro and West Mansfield.

Norwood Central—North Attleboro (Wrentham Branch)

The single daily round-trip of rail service formerly operated between Norwood Central and Providence via the Wrentham Branch has been eliminated.

Stations on the Wrentham Branch, at all of which passenger service is completely discontinued are: Morrills, East Walpole, Walpole Heights, Pondville, Wrentham, Lake Pearl, Wampum, Plainville and North Attleboro. From Walpole to North Attleboro, this branch is paralleled by highways over which the New England Transportation Co. conducts bus service.

Boston-Franklin

Three local passenger trains from Boston to Franklin and two local trains which left Franklin for Boston have been discontinued. These trains now operate between Boston and Needham Heights.

Trains which left Boston at 7.43 a. m. for West Medway and West Medway at 8.47 a. m. for Boston are also discontinued.

Between Needham Junction and Franklin, all passenger train stops are eliminated at Charles River, Dover, Farm St., Medfield Junction, Clicquot, Millis, Medway, West Medway, Caryville, North Bellingham and Bellingham Junction.

Needham Service

Under the new timetable, certain lightly patronized trains serving Needham are eliminated and all local passenger service on the line from Needham Junction to Franklin via West Medway is discontinued. Needham will now have seven trains running from Needham Heights to Boston and return.

Dedham Service

All Dedham trains will originate and terminate at East Dedham and be operated via the West Roxbury Branch. No "Loop" passenger service will be operated. Hyde Park and Readville will be served by trains running between Boston and North Easton; also by trains running between Boston and Blackstone and Boston and Providence.

Roslindale, Bellevue, Highland and West Roxbury will be served by the Needham Branch and Dedham trains.

All passenger service is discontinued at Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Mount Hope and Spring Street.

Dorchester Branch

All passenger service is discontinued at stations on the Dorchester branch, which roughly parallels lines of the Boston Elevated Railway. These stations are at Uphams Corner, Bird Street, Mount Bowdoin, Harvard Street, Dorchester, Morton Street, Blue Hill Avenue, River Street and Fairmount, all located within the Boston city limits.

Boston-Stoughton

Twelve weekday trains from Boston to North Easton and 11 from North Easton to Boston, compared with 10 in each direction under the previous schedule, are provided. Passenger service south of North Easton is discontinued.

Classmates

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne were classmates at Bowdoin college.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Arts in Massachusetts

Concord, Mass.

The exhibiting gallery of the Concord Art Center is considerably altered in appearance by the current exhibition, which consists of wood carvings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Miss Abbott carves in the Oriental mode. Many of her themes are done after the manner of the Indian and Tibetan carvers. She displays an extraordinary versatility in handling various woods, such as teak, cherry, holly, satinwood and white mahogany. Her carving is without stint, lavish in ornamental details and decorative flourishes. Those who delight in the textural qualities of wood will enjoy the manner in which she handles it. For in general she is preoccupied with the flat surface and its possibilities in cut design. Her sculpture does not lean to three-dimensional design; for the most part the carvings are in low relief. Her interest in intricacies of line and a complex interplay of decorative motives has not, however, caused her to ignore the larger pattern.

Her subjects favor native legendary and animal themes. The figures resemble in posture, attitude, and costume Oriental prototypes. Some visitors may fail to apprehend the full significance of symbol and gesture, for they are remote indeed. One might add that in Concord, considering its literary tradition, there is some room for such symbolical implications. Bostonians, too, are not unfamiliar with such idiom, if they are acquainted with the collection of Hindu objects of art in the Museum of Fine Arts.

The most prominent pieces shown at Concord are "Hunter's Gate" and "Goddess in Primavera." But it is in smaller compositions of animal subject matter that Miss Abbott shows the full range of her fancy. Animals of the Orient are seen in violent action, at play, and in decorative or conventionalised attitudes. Miss Abbott has probably been inspired by the extraordinary imagination with which real and legendary animals have been treated in Oriental bronzes and stone carvings, and she has succeeded in conveying their dynamic character and the peculiar strength or ferocity or keenness which they reveal in action. Her hand seems more versatile with the animals and the treatment is more original. We are reminded of Assyrian carvings of the lion hunt, and of the representations of the Tree of Life with confronting animals. The animals often appear in pairs, facing or addorsed.

Included are other carvings which are more frankly decorative, such as "Grape Candlestick"; a bench incised with a peacock in gold leaf; a wall font in teak, and a padlock.

Miss Abbott's carvings contrast markedly with wood carving as it is practiced today. The tendency is to leave surfaces smooth and to adhere strictly to the plastic rather than the surface pattern. Nevertheless, with increased enlightenment upon the subject of Near and Far Eastern art we look with more understanding upon things done in this idiom.

D. A.

Shawn Summer Dates

Ted Shawn and his Ensemble of Men Dancers are to fill summer engagements as follows: July 30, Little Boar's Head, N. H. (afternoon); Aug. 1, Building of Arts, Bar Harbor, Maine; Aug. 2, University of Maine, Orono, Aug. 3, Town Hall, Camden, Maine.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Statendam	July 15	Plymouth	July 22	July 14 8:00 pm	July 15 1:30 pm
‡Conti Di Savoia	July 15	Gibraltar	July 22	July 15 8:00 pm	July 16 9:00 am
§Samaria (Bos)	July 16	Glasgow	July 24	July 16 4:00 pm	July 15 7:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco, July 16	July 14 4 pm	July 14 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro July 21	July 16 4 pm	July 16 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Empress of Canada	Victoria July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 17 8:30 pm

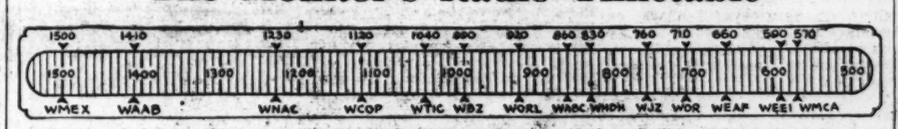
†Except Italy. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‖Ireland and Scotland only. §Specially addressed

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	Bobby Hayes' Orch.	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00	Popular vocal	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Jack Shannnon	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Jean Evans, songs
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Musicale	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Musicale	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:45	Orchestra	Rhythms"	Vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	"Piano Twins"
9:00	"Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Happened"; dramatisation	"Town Hall Big Game Hunt"; variety	Grant Park Concert	Federal Theater; "History in Action"
9:15	"Meet the Champ"			Grant Park Concert	
9:30	Mark Warnow's Or.	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45	Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game"	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15	"The Word Game"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballantine, songs
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	lem: variety
11:30	Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hillton House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Frank Roberts, songs
11:15	Instrumentalists	"Vic and Sade"	Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Women and News	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	"Tower Tempos"	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Studio speaker	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45	Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist	Royal Rangers	Edna Carter, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Concert band
2:15	Enoch Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Dance music
2:30	"Minstrel Men"	Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater dramatization
2:45	Salon Orchestra	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	
3:00	Ray Block's Orch.	Light Opera Selections.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Consolairs
3:15	Ray Block's Orch.	Light Opera Selections.	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Organist	Sport commentator	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:45	Vocalists	WHK Revue; variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	"Elmer and Axel"
4:00	C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Baritone	Club Matinee; variety	Rush Hughes, comment	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45	"Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	"The Four of Us"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	News; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt at	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	at San Francisco	San Francisco	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	News Service	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00	Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Review of Fleet	Maj. R. E. Whitcomb	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Maj. R. E. Whitcomb	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch
8:00	Dramatization	News; Dance Revue	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Dramatization	"Concert Hall"	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30	Review of Fleet	"Port of Missing Hits"	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Fulitser Prize Play:	Toronio Promenade	"Harmonaires"; trio	"Four Aces"
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	"Men in White"	Symphony Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Four Aces"
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	Fulitser Prize Play:	Toronio Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	"Men in White"	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Midweek Forum
10:00	"Essays in Music"	Pan American Concert;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Press Time"; newspaper	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15	"Essays in Music"	Jose Agustin Hernandez, Mexican baritone;	Bob Burns, comedian;	game; music	Don Humbert's Orch
10:30	"Americana at	U. S. Army Band	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo-	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
10:45	Work"; interviews		artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Dance music
11:

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Latest News Of Events In Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

since the last mayoralty election there had been a rule in the Commission barring all political activities in its offices. But he said there was no rule against the political activities of employees outside of office hours.

While the Chairman agreed that political consideration had figured in some instances in applications for appointments, he pointed out that 15 to 20 of these appointees had been discharged later as unfit for their jobs.

When asked if he knew anything about a letter from the Hurley-for-Governor Committee inviting members to the Commission to circulate nomination papers for the Governor and to get out and assist the Governor's next campaign, Mr. Fuchs said: "I don't believe it."

Other witnesses called before the Committee today were George C. Murphy, State Comptroller, and Gordon Demis, an employee of the Commission.

Whitcomb Quits Office on Friday

Richard Whitcomb, Mayor Tobin's efficiency expert at City Hall, who resigned to seek the Republican nomination for Governor, will officially sever his connections with the City on Friday, Mayor Tobin announced today.

Although Mr. Whitcomb stated in his radio announcement in June that he had then resigned from Boston's service, he delayed submitting his withdrawal in writing in order to complete a report of his four months' work as Director of the Municipal Survey Committee. This arrangement was made in agreement with the Mayor.

The report will be completed on Friday of this week, the Mayor said. He added that Mr. Whitcomb will be paid up to that date.

According to the Auditor's office, Mr. Whitcomb had received up to the first of July, $9,374. But on the day of his official resignation, next Friday, Mr. Whitcomb will have been paid a total of $10,416 for the work of the Survey Committee.

The original appropriation for the Committee by the City Council was $25,000 for a year's duration.

City Golf Course Green Fees Cut

Mayor Tobin announced today that green fees at the City's new George Wright golf course in Hyde Park, originally set at $2 last spring, have been reduced to $1.50 for week days only. This new rate will not apply on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays; on these days it will be maintained at the $2 figure.

The Mayor made the announcement just before leaving City Hall this afternoon to play on the new course.

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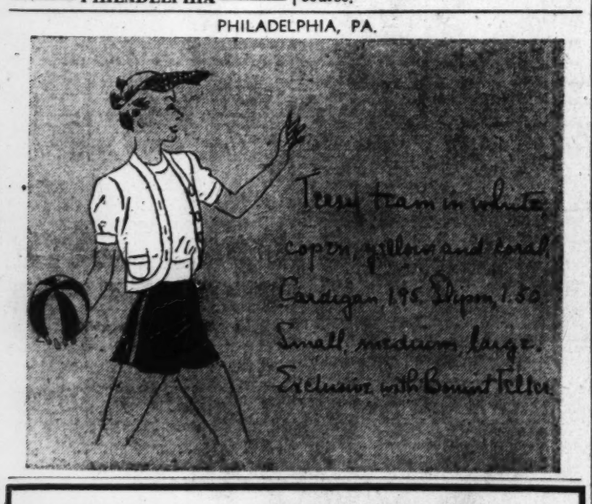

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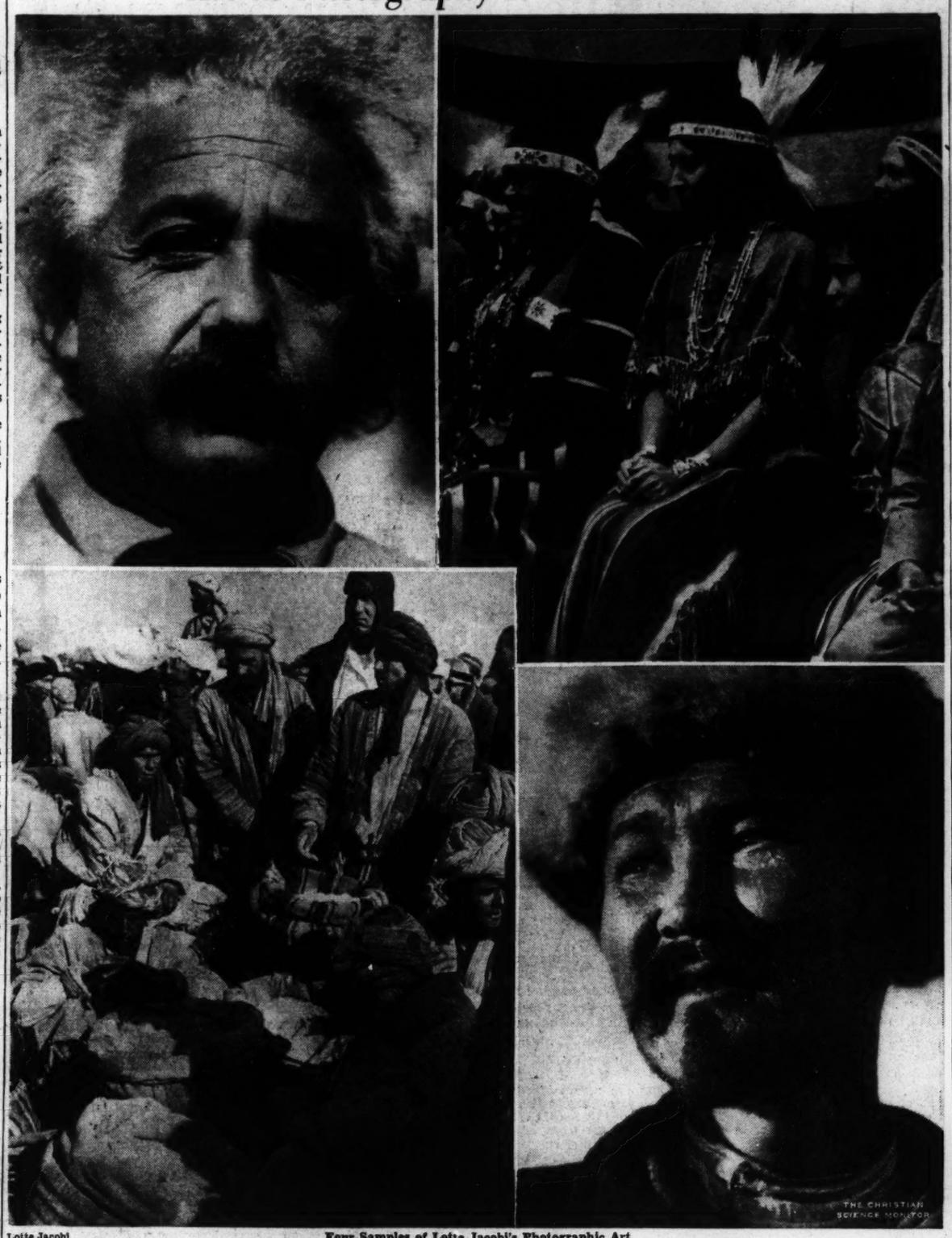
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, First Floor

Art in Photography Is Revealed Here



Lotte Jacobi — Four Samples of Lotte Jacobi's Photographic Art
Upper—Prof. Albert Einstein
Lower—Market Scene in Turkestan
Upper—Group of Indians in New York Powwow
Lower—Caravan Leader in Turkestan

N. E. Is Visited by Famous Photographer

Drums beat no more along the Mohawk, and most of the natives of Manhattan consider the Red Man a species more extinct than the ice man. Yet Lotte Jacobi, famous photographer, fresh from Germany, goes out walking in the Inwood section of New York, with a camera in her hand, and finds for her first subject a group of Indians!

Portraits are her special interest, she said in an interview yesterday, at Kendal Green, Mass., where she is the guest of Richard Mayer, while she goes through the New England countryside gathering pictures of people, houses and landscapes for her autumn exhibtion. Before she was exiled from her native land, on account of being an ardent pacifist, in 1935, she had won world-wide recognition as an artist-photographer and had been awarded the prize medal of the International Photographic Salon of Japan.

Celebrities Pose

Many celebrities have posed for her, including Lauritz Melchior, Thomas Mann, Romain Rolland, Gerhart Hauptmann, Nicholas Murray Butler, Irene Rich, Kitty Carlisle and others. One of the most interesting of her subjects has been Prof. Albert Einstein. When the magazine "Life" wanted a photograph of him for use with an article on his latest book he insisted that Miss Jacobi be asked to take it. Inheriting her profession from her father, third successive Jacobi in the Berlin studio, she grew up with the camera. While it may be no unusual thing today, when she was 12 it was rather a mark of distinction to have her own camera and be able to photograph her playmates.

Professor Einstein, whom her family "always took," she recalled, never has liked being photographed. His wife would make an appointment, and when Miss Jacobi arrived at his Berlin house or his country home, he would say emphatically, "No, I don't want to." Then Mrs. Einstein would say soothingly, "You know Miss Jacobi needs those pictures," and he would reply, "Well, all right, but not much photographing."

After considerable travel, which took her among the Mongol tribes of Turkistan, where she made genre photographs of marked beauty and interest, she went to London for a holiday. While she wandered about the Embankment and London Bridge, finding fascinating topics for her camera, along with her son John (Joachim), a young man now 20, who was studying in England, the Gestapo or German Secret Police raided her home. A pacifist came within the group of the "suspect." She was placed on the exile list and came to the United States instead of returning to Berlin.

After three days in New York, she stated, "I said I am not leaving here any more. I had the feeling I came home now." John said at first, "Oh, London is much nicer," but he soon became attached to New York, and now his great ambition is to go to Hollywood and become a cameraman. Their studio is close to Central Park, where they find many absorbing subjects. Every place is of interest to Miss Jacobi. The study of good paintings has been a source of inspiration in her work. She is moved most by the works of El Greco, Rembrandt she has found important in the handling of light and shade. "Only people who work a lot can get there," she said, discussing the flimsy pretensions of many modern artists. Of the modern paintings in America she admires most those of Leo Katz, which she considers "real art."

Until Hitler Came

All branches of art were developing beautifully in Germany, she stated, until Hitler came into power. Three painters whose work she considers outstanding, she reported, are Nolde, Werner Scholz, and Josef Scharl, none of whom is now allowed to work. They are not Jewish but their ideas of art conflict with those of the Nazi regime.

"There never has been a Jewish problem in Germany," she added, "they are in so small a number. But each time Hitler has wanted to achieve something against the German people he has started on the Jews, to divert the attention of the Germans and the outside world from what he was actually accomplishing. The bad part is he knows when the time is opportune, and that is why he is so dangerous. Germany is full of fear, and the only hope of freeing the people there is by showing them that Hitler is not so powerful as they believe. Everything in Europe is doing the opposite.

Only in America

"The way England and France are handling the situation gives them the opinion that he is powerful. Only in America, once in a while, does a statesman get up and say something that gets published that shows he is not so big, that dares to picture him as he is. And, while such things are not published in Germany, they seep through the underground press, just as did the letter that Thomas Mann wrote last year to the University of Bonn, in reply to the notice of his required resignation from the faculty." The letter, which appeared in the American Magazine, The Nation, of March 6, 1937, was, she said, read by practically every member of the German intelligentsia.

Of American photography, she declared, "I think you have the most marvelous work in the world. Alfred Steiglitz is a genuine artist with the camera. He has made the best photographs I have ever seen. And he has a wonderful idea for a museum of photography. Nowhere in the world is there such a thing yet. I have tried to interest people in the idea. Perhaps if the Stock Exchange goes up further and times improve someone will do something about it." Miss Jacobi, incidentally, is the first and only woman ever to have been allowed on the floor of the Exchange. She was taking protographs there for Life. While on a short visit to Kendal Green last year she became eager to have pictures of the New England scene and she will spend the next two weeks gathering scenes of local farms and seascapes, and portraits of New England people.

Cambridge Mayor Calls Off Arrests Order to Police

Cambridge police officers, recently ordered to produce one arrest a week or undergo punishment duty, were invited to ignore Chief Timothy F. Leahy's instructions in a letter from Mayor John W. Lyons, read at roll call last night. The letter characterized such proceeding as "sheer madness."

"In the discharge of your duty you should continue to use good judgment and be guided by the rules of common sense," wrote the Mayor. "Let me assure you that every officer who performs his duty honestly, faithfully, and impartially shall have my wholehearted co-operation."

The break between the Mayor and the police chief followed Chief Leahy's criticism that "no officer can be on the job and attending to his duties if he cannot observe at least one good legitimate motor violation, drunk, disturbance, or some infraction of the law in the course of a week."

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Salon Intime, First Floor

Civil Service for CCC Advisers Is Forecast

AMHERST, Mass., July 13 (AP)—A prediction that Civilian Conservation Corps Educational advisers soon would be placed under civil service was made yesterday by Joel E. Nystrom of Boston, Corps Area Educational Adviser.

Mr. Nystrom, speaking at a meeting of 65 New England camp advisers at Massachusetts State College, termed recent salary raises for Educational Advisers "the first step toward civil service classification of these positions." He added that "Washington is settling down to thinking of the CCC as a permanent organization."

Sign Language

The North American Indian employed a language of gestures as well as a spoken language.

Treadway Terms Trade Treaties As Unfair to U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Representative Treadway (R-Mass.) said yesterday the Administration was "encouraging unfair competition from low wage standards and low production costs by wholesale tariff reductions."

Criticizing the reciprocal trade agreements program, Mr. Treadway, in the final issue of the Congressional Record, said the trade act "relieves treaty negotiators of any requirement that duties on foreign imports be maintained at such a level as to equalize differences in foreign and domestic production costs."

The negotiators, he added, "have a free hand in rate making and in many cases have completely ignored the competitive advantage already possessed by foreign producers."

Referring to the recently signed Czechoslovakian agreement, Mr. Treadway said the United States gave up concessions on 54 items covering 48 per cent of the Czech exports to the United States.

"We obtained duty concessions on only 18 items covering but 7.8 per cent of our exports to that country and six of these items will continue to be subject to an import quota," he continued.

Mr. Treadway added "the dollar advantage also was heavily in that country's favor."

He described the United States' foreign trade policy as "a reciprocity by which this country grants a concession to the entire world for a concession to us from a single country."

The treaty program is "dangerous to agriculture, industry and labor," he said, "because it fails to consider the difference in production costs."

Declaring Massachusetts "will be offered as a sacrifice," in the negotiation of a trade agreement with Great Britain, Mr. Treadway said "there is no prospect the harm done our industries will be offset by a corresponding advantage gained in the British market."

In conclusion Mr. Treadway termed the trade agreements act a violation of the Constitution by giving the Executive complete authority over the tariff.

"The representatives of the people have nothing whatever to say about this important matter which so vitally affects their welfare," he said.

N. Y. C. Counsel Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Oscar S. Cox, assistant Corporation Counsel, will resign to become an assistant to Herman Oliphant, General Counsel to the United States Treasury Department, it was announced here. Mr. Cox, who joined the City law staff in 1934, directed investigations that added $200,000,000 to utility company property assessments in 1936.

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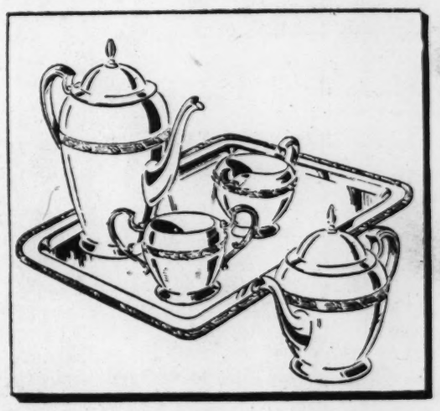
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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cool, Quiet, Pretty—The Note for Summer Luncheons

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

As Hot Summer Noons Challenge The Housewife's Ingenuity

She Serves Fresh Salad Bowls and Fruit Plates at a Table Airy With Silver and Frosty Glass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the enterprising homemaker the midday meal of hot weather offers a distinct challenge. Summer noons demand expert handling. But a little ingenuity in planning will go a long way toward transforming this hour into a bright recuperative oasis, a time of real rest and refreshment in the day's journey.

A cool, quiet home, shades drawn to shut out the strong sunlight, tidy rooms, a tidy housewife, attractively dressed, promptness, neatness, appetizing food, a table set for hot weather—these are some of the factors which enter in.

Glass and silver seem cool. The glass need not be expensive. The variety stores carry an abundant supply of attractive pieces in clear, in frosted, and in cool, light tints.

Glass Vases Look Cool

Glass vases or bowls for flowers are most refreshing with the green stems showing through the water. Mirrors beneath them add to the cool effect and extend the picture. Sometimes a bowl of green leaves makes an effective center—violet, fern, nasturtium, strawberry or long sprigs of mint. These leaves are also usable for garnishing, nasturtium and grape making a delightful background for salad servings.

Instead of luncheon cloths, place mats and runners add yet another note of freedom and airiness to the table. Lacy paper plate doilies answer well for table use, and smaller lace paper doilies are convenient and pretty for tumblers and under small dishes. Paper napkins continue to gain in favor. But by a less frequent serving and a judicious combining with other fare these favorites will perhaps have their popularity even increased.

As for food, a fruit plate or salad bowl, well planned, can serve as the main dish for a satisfying lunch.

For the Fruit Plate

Among the tinned fruits available for fruit plates are peach and pear halves, apricots, green gage plums, pineapple wedges, cherries, maraschino cherries. Beside these there are dates, figs and raisins, while in the market there are bananas, grapefruit, oranges, and shiny red-skinned apples (decorative as thin slices with the red rim of skin outlining them), melons, berries of all sorts, plums of many varieties, grapes, black cherries, and others, according to locality.

Building a fruit plate is as fascinating a task as working out a flower arrangement. Color, line, balance, proportion—all these enter into the work. The most successful plate has a central note, either a center or side serving which acts as a balance for the surrounding fruits. Cottage cheese, a small serving of one of the salads mentioned above, or a mold of gelatin salad makes a good center. The cheese may be bettered by the addition of chopped mint or parsley leaves, grated onion or chopped nuts.

While the selection and arrangement must be left to each individual housewife, a few combinations which have been successfully used might be suggested.

1. Cottage cheese topped with a ring or two of green pepper, fresh pineapple wedges, strawberries, orange sections, banana quarters, mint sprigs.
2. Three length-wise slices of bananas whirled fan-wise on one side of the plate, and at the point of meeting, two pear halves with red raspberries in their centers.
3. Cottage cheese center. Around it, apple slices with the red peel on, orange and grapefruit sections, red plums, sliced cucumbers.
4. Length-wise slices of bananas, strawberries, slices of white onion and pineapple, the plate to be finished out with salad greens.
5. A plate composed simply of strawberries with the hulls on and unpared pineapple wedges. Sugar may be served either in a mound on the same plate or in a tiny paper cup at the side.

Melon Time

A light fruit salad dressing and a French dressing may be offered, although the fruit is much more likely to be eaten simply as fruit than as a salad. An attractive arrangement may be made by cutting the rind from a watermelon slice, putting on top of it a circle of muskmelon and filling its center with watermelon balls.

If heavier fare seems necessary, some sort of cold meat or a hot creamed meat dish may be the central item. Sometimes a cup of hot soup will fit in nicely. But most often the fruit and raw vegetables will be found to be all that is necessary.

Hot breads are particularly welcome — rolls, muffins, pop-overs, baking-powder biscuits, or even plain buttered toast. Sandwiches, plain or toasted, are also popular.

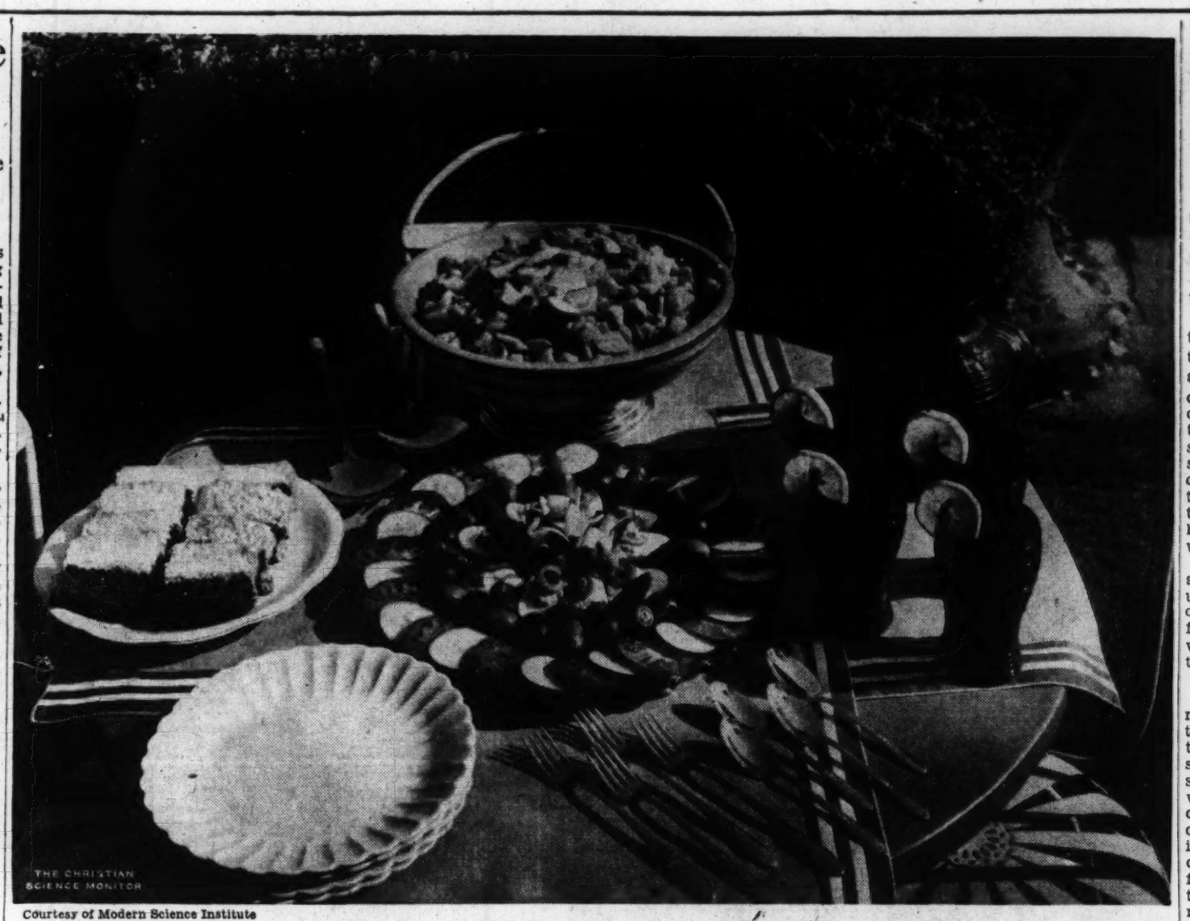
Loaf sandwiches may sometimes be served as the foundation of the plate. To make these, trim from a loaf of bread all of its crusts. Slice the loaf into three length-wise slices. Place these on top of each other with some sort of filling between. Cut this long loaf into small ones and ice each small loaf on all sides with cream cheese which has been thinned to spreading consistency.

Extending the Menu

The menu may be further extended with a platter of hard-cooked eggs, pickles, conserves, celery, radishes, olives, and assorted cheeses, or by a bowl of salted or toasted nuts.

For drinks there may be tomato juice or any one of the many vegetable juices on the market, a fruit juice, fruit eggnog, or some sort of hot drink.

Care should be taken that all vegetables are crisp, all fruits fresh and chilled, all dressings creamy; that there is a note of tartness running through the whole combination; that it has refreshing qualities.



Courtesy of Modern Science Institute

"Luncheon Is Served in a Cool Green Corner of the Garden." The Salad Is Topped by Quartered Hard-Boiled Eggs and a Gob of Mayonnaise. The Stuffed Eggs in the Plate Are Garnished by Slices of Stuffed Olives and Set in a Ring of Pickles, Radishes, Stuffed Olives, With a Ring of Sliced Tomatoes and Cucumbers Surrounding Them. The Effect Is Cool and Restful

Two Blueberry Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ways of bringing color to the table are to be found in these two blueberry recipes:

Blueberry Soup

Place
1 quart blueberries in a kettle and cover with
2 quarts water. Cook for one hour. Strain. Return to kettle in which cooked (which has been rinsed with cold water). Add
1 cup sugar and
3 tablespoons cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little water. Cook until mixture begins to thicken. Remove from stove, chill. Serve in glass cups with Whipped cream and wafers.

Blueberry Waffles

Blueberry waffles with blueberry hard sauce are easy to make, and hot from the electric waffle iron they are delicious.

To make the batter, beat
1 egg. Add
1 cup milk and
1 cup flour sifted with
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon sugar and
¼ teaspoon salt. Add
1 tablespoon melted butter. Combine and add
1 cup blueberries. Serve with

Blueberry Hard Sauce

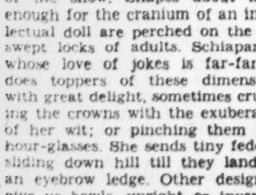
Cream
½ cup butter until very light. Add
1 cup confectioners sugar and beat until very creamy. Add
Few mashed blueberries to it for color.

A. W. L.

Enter the Buffoons: A Drama of Hats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats continue to be the buffoons of the show. Shapes about large enough for the cranium of an intellectual doll are perched on the upswept locks of adults. Schiaparelli, whose love of jokes is far-famed, does toppers of these dimensions with great delight, sometimes crushing the crowns with the exuberance of her wit; or pinching them into hour-glasses. She sends tiny fedoras sliding down hill till they land on an eyebrow ledge. Other designers give us bowls, upright or inverted, pill boxes with sphinx-like draperies against the back of the head, or phantasies of ruching that spill and trickle.



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By a Staff Photographer to The Christian Science Monitor

When the Roses Bloom

Drive or stroll along residential streets, through the towns and villages of many a state, and just now your eyes will be gladdened with roses, roses, everywhere. They flower on arbor and fence, on stone wall and lattice. Along country roads they grow wild, gazing wide eyed at the summer sky. If you have a recalcitrant gray boulder somewhere on your place, a climbing rose that will flower luxuriantly all over it may be just the lovely accent it needs.

Gyrithe Lemche, 'the Danish Galsworthy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Most countries can boast of at least one interpreter. Fru Gyrithe Lemche in "Edwardsgabe," her five-volume saga of Danish life, has depicted the intense love of every Dane for the soil and the sea of his native land.

I asked her how she began to write. Many years ago she lost a three-year-old daughter, she told me, and to take her mind off her sorrow her husband had advised her to try to find a new interest through writing. Since then Fru Lemche has written 24 books and has brought up her seven sons and one daughter. None of her family write, but one of her sons illustrates her books.

At Her Home at Lyngby

We wandered down to the canal which flows at the bottom of the garden at her home at Lyngby, near Copenhagen, and stepped into a roomy pavilion overlooking the water. It was built as a pleasure house, she told me, by her great-grandfather in the eighteenth century, and still on alternate Sundays 20 members or more of her family spend the day there with their children. She pointed to the boats on the canal and told me that they often take a boat and float down to the lake and so on to the sea. Her latest book, "Strømhesten" (Horse of the Stream), describes life as lived from Lyngby to the sea. The story is woven round the families who once worked in the mills, and she has pictured them with the flow of water surging round them as a powerful horse breasting the current.

We returned to the large square country mansion, festooned at this season with wisteria and honeysuckle, and mounted the broad staircase to the cream and white gallery off which the rooms open. In the study stood a large desk littered with papers, and the bookshelves along the walls were lined with books. Fru Lemche mounted a stepladder and took down some volumes. "These are my favorites among my own books," she said. 'Tempeltjenere,' in which I described my early struggles and my interest in the woman suffrage movement."

Active and Busy

"Are you still writing?" I asked. Fru Lemche smiled. She pointed to a faded laurel wreath tied with the Danish colors. It was presented to her, she said, on her seventieth birthday—two years ago. Yet Fru Lemche's activities are still many and various and she keeps abreast of her times.

Here on the peaceful soil of her fatherland her family have lived for generations and have heard the curfew toll from the white tower of the old parish church, as Fru Lemche does today. In this peaceful settled spot she has with her pen endeavored to inspire her countrymen with a greater love of culture, a greater reverence for women, and a deeper sense of responsibility.

Kathleen Newton

Rough Clothes for 'Roughing It'

When Silk Hose, High Heels, Frilly Blouses Are Taboo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Going on a "duds" vacation? If so, you are going to desert your dress-up clothes for a while and hie yourself to the north woods, a lakeside camp, a timber trail, or perhaps the mountains.

Breeches are a "must" for any roughing-it vacation. Although jodhpurs are favored by some, the knee-length variety are more generally preferred because they can be worn with boots. Breeches are made of cotton, whipcord, gabardine, linen and corduroy. For general wear one of the heavier of these materials is best.

Slacks and Overalls

Even before Hollywood took to the fad, slacks were popular with the woods clan. There isn't a better costume made for vacation lounging than a soft sport shirt or sweater and a pair of slacks, whether they be gabardine, flannel, or corduroy. Overalls are also nice to have along. If you want them as company togs or the open-back variety for sun bathing, look in the women's sports departments. But the girls who are looking for something to wear for boat painting, wood chopping, fireplace building, water hauling, and other camp chores buy the regular he-man kind. Believe it or not, they are as comfortable as a housecoat and never wear out.

Brambles, brush, bushes, sharp rocks, and mosquitoes just naturally discourage shorts for rugged wear, but you should have a pair along for midday boating and canoeing or for those lazy times when you want to languish in the sun.

No matter how hot may be the day you leave town, don't leave your warm jacket at home. There will be plenty of nights when the temperature will drop way down. Suede jackets, because they are well tailored and wear well, are ideal, but if economy is a point in question, heavy flannel or other fabric will do just as well.

Footwear is also of major importance in a roughing it wardrobe. Some folks make a habit of taking just any old shoes that aren't fit to wear in town. But somehow these shoes just don't fit into the country scene. If you're a real woodsman, you'll take along a pair of boots for long hikes, for kicking through the underbrush, and for most of your strenuous activities. There's been a general downward trend to the lower calf of the leg in boot manufacture in recent years. Knee-high boots are still worn, but many women find that the lower eight and twelve-inch height styles are more comfortable. Except for the more strenuous mountain climbing, crepe or heavy rubber soles are best. A good pair of oxfords, sturdy enough to keep the feet dry and to give the arch some support in walking, should also go along for wear with slacks, skirts, and shorts. Not a "must" but a favorite with the veterans is a moccasin-type shoe with soft leather sole which is grand for boats and canoes and for soft padding through the woods. Tennis shoes of the sturdier oxford type are always found in a veteran's bag. They are also handy for boat wear and lounging.

Accessories are an important item in a woman's wardrobe wherever she goes and camping is no exception. Most important are the blouses and shirts to go with those trousers you intend to wear to your heart's content this once in the year. Their choice as to color and style is a matter of personal taste. The plain man-tailored types in white, tans, or khaki are both fashion-right and sensible. Rougher weaves which need not be ironed have their talking points. If you want to be really extravagant, you might splurge on a bright plaid flannel shirt that will definitely put you in the lumberjack role.

Socks and Stockings

Hose is also important. You'll find good lightweight lisle comfortable for walking. Ankle socks that really come to the ankle are just the thing for wear with slacks and shorts. By all means, don't forget some heavy woolen socks to wear with the boots. Why? Try a long hike without them and you'll know.

As for headgear, if you are the "live-in-the-woods" variety, you'll let the winds blow where it listeth and tuck in a bandanna for when the going gets too rough, and an old beret for when it rains. But if you are newer at the game or have a new permanent, you may stick to the beret all the time or indulge in one of the small-brimmed denim or linen hats that will stand most any kind of packing and wear.

Cross-Stitch Bag in Rich Tones, Soft Yarns

Easy to Make and Attractive. A Star Stitch That Looks Like Needlepoint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A most attractive handbag done in an unusual but simple cross-stitch design that forms a star, has all the appearance of needlepoint, and will be a fitting accessory to any costume. Made of various colored wools which blend beautifully and form almost a monotone effect, the bag will be particularly pretty with soft woolen dresses for late summer or early fall.

If you have made a tapestry or needlepoint piece and have wools left over, the soft tones grouped in three shades of the same color may be used. A few strands of each color are sufficient. If you have made a vari-colored afghan, you can use the scraps of wool from that. For summer use, the cool, light colors of soft pastel wools, such as pink, blue, yellow, and green, are most attractive. They may be chosen to match or contrast with pastel frocks, or to add a dash of color to a white or navy costume.

For a bag like the one pictured here, you will need one quarter yard of Penelope or railroad cloth, which is the old-fashioned material for cross-stitching and may be found in many department stores or art needlework shops. This bag was measured for 10 inches by 7, but enough material was left on either side so as not to ravel. The work is done with a blunt tapestry needle. A nine-inch zipper and one quarter yard of a neutral shade of silk or satin for the lining will complete the bag.

The work is done in regular cross-stitch with a simple variation that makes the star design. The first stitch, taking up one of the little marked squares of the material diagonally, and crossing it, with a diagonal over-stitch is, of course, the regulation cross-stitch. For the next block, the thread is slipped under instead of over the first stitch. The whole row is worked in this manner. On the next row, the under crossing stitch is done first and the over crossing one second. These four stitches on the two rows form the design.

Using two rows of each color thread makes an attractive bag. For instance, if green is used, select three blending shades. Do two rows of the cross-stitching in the darkest shade of green, then a medium shade, and then the lightest shade. After these six rows, use three shades of purple or maroon shading into reds; then blues, browns, etc., until the bag is the required size.

To finish, turn back the top edge of the cloth. Sew in zipper. Sew sides and bottom together. Then line the bag. Take strands of the various colors of wool used in the bag, tie together, and braid tightly. Slip the braid through the pull of the zipper. Tie together, leaving the ends loose for a tassel.

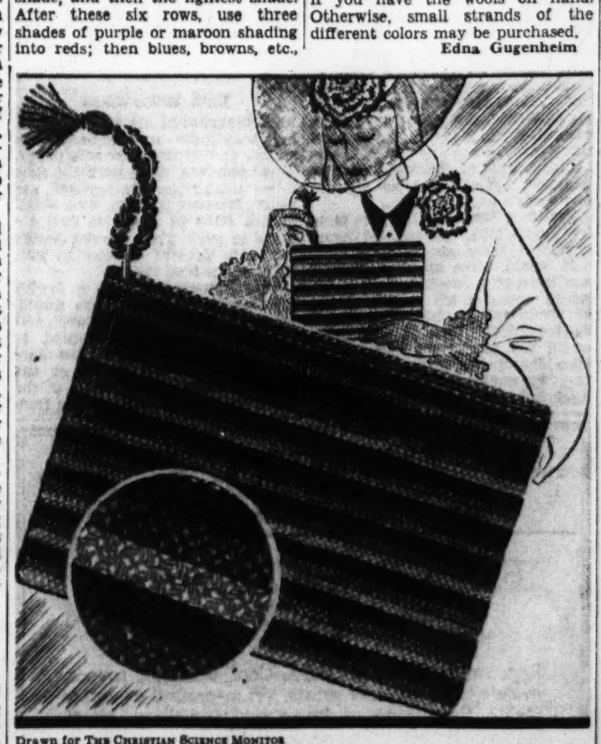
The same idea, with the same stitch, could be used for a knitting bag. The effect is the same as the expensive tapestry ones and the cost of the bag is almost negligible if you have the wools on hand. Otherwise, small strands of the different colors may be purchased.

Edna Gugenheim

A Fashion Future For the College Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A fashion already promulgated for the college girl in the coming fall and winter seasons is a two-piece tweed suit matched to the tweed side of her reversible raincoat, which shows its gabardine face in storms only.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Why Not a Bag Like This to Match Each Costume? It Is Easy to Make and Attractive. Although Done in a Simple Cross-Stitch Design, It Has All the Effect of an Expensive Tapestry Bag

Through the Editor's Window

Moderation and Refreshment

By Millicent Taylor

An S O S alights upon our editorial desk. "Why," it laments, "when a group of supposedly intelligent people get together for an afternoon or an evening of sociability, must their hostess feel that the welcome is not complete or the expressions of enjoyment supreme unless all consume a lot of rich pastry and candy? Won't you write us something on 'moderation'?" she adds.

It may cheer this correspondent to learn that she is not alone in this request. Alas, we womenfolk oft are accused of measuring the success of a function by the loudness of a groaning board, and appreciation by the amount of food consumed. Nor would many of us, it is said, be the first in a community of groaning boards, to serve something so expressive of moderation that the emphasis would actually have to be upon intelligent conversation and friendly relationships.

"Furthermore," writes this wailer at the food wall, "we are so often urged to the point of overeating, on the ground that the recipe came from the Women's Page." (Now what does one do in the face of that!)

* * *

One of the homes to which I most love to go, gives a mere gesture in serving refreshments. Winter and summer, the rule for parties seems to be a hot or cold drink, a stray sandwich or two leaning toward the small, and a couple of cookies—all delicious, yet simple. But oh the grand conversation, and the interesting people! It is a meeting of individuals in the glow of heartfelt welcome, and mutual appreciation. Elsewhere I have seen a really notable poet and a whole handful of learned scholars each turn, for the nonce, into a mere something else in the hypnotic presence of over-elaborate food.

After all, it comes down, does it not, to what one really desires to emphasize in one's social functions?

The hostess who thinks that bountiful friendship and appreciation can be largely expressed by abundance of food, will emphasize food. Guests who feel likewise will follow suit.

* * *

Courage to take one's stand is a beautiful quality. And when done without resentment or vainglory, yet consistently, firmly, quietly, and sweetly, it can be a genuine blessing to those around. For some it looms a bigger step than for others, depending upon one's reliance upon others' opinions above one's own considered judgment of what is sensible and right. Especially does it seem difficult to some women to do the smaller social things differently.

Yet, nearly every one of us has an acquaintance we admire particularly for taking her stand. And sometimes when we have met some strong, fine woman who is doing a lot for the world, we pause a moment to marvel that she evidently cares not a whit for the smaller social conventions, but seems to breathe an atmosphere made up of bigger values than how to make others say "oh and ah" to what she has done. Her values instead are kindliness, service, big heartedness, spiritual understanding. She would not throw the emphasis elsewhere; and, while generously making everyone comfortable, would not wish to have her guests remember primarily of her social evening what wonderful food was served.

* * *

Women's pages, women's magazines, count as part of their business, the presenting of an abundance of recipes and ideas for meeting the human needs of women. On every hand, too, women are urged—by means of radio, advertiser, shop window—to buy, to have, to possess. It can be fun, I think, to have all this choice, to feel a sense of abundance around about. But our independence as individuals is a reality.

In the midst of material overabundance what we need in order to dress becomingly we can achieve. What we serve in order to help express harmonious family living, help keep ourselves humanly nourished for daily tasks, or help welcome our friends, can be graciously offered while yet placing the true emphasis where we wish it to be. Perhaps we need to think together upon these things; perhaps talk them over with some of our friends; possibly, help one another to grow in courage to take a stand (and again I quote the letter) against "the absurdity of feeling that being civilized means that we have to overeat the minute we get together."

A Wednesday Column

Midsummer Sewing

Includes Easy Remodeling—The 'Half-and-Half' Dress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Midsummer sewing can be made very easy just now, provided the home dressmaker takes advantage of modern short-cuts in her work and is an ingenious planner. These are important home-sewing factors, especially when remodeling is to be done, and usually bring the best results for the least effort and expense. Even the vagaries of summer fashions may have a practical lesson to teach if one is on the alert for novel ways of utilizing the family's wardrobe assets.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Easy Bit of Remodeling Will Transform Your Last Summer's Monotone Frock Into an Attractive Sports Model Like This. The Addition of a New Front Does the Trick—as Described in the Accompanying Article

A good example of this is the amusing sports model sometimes called the "half-and-half," though the two-color combination is by no means used in equal proportions. The model is smartest when the contrasting light color appears only as the front of the blouse or jacket, with skirt, back, and sleeves of a dark monotone. The latter color is repeated in the buttons, belt, and embroidered motif, or perhaps pocket flap, all of which are in striking contrast to the light front on which they appear. Even an inexperienced seamstress need not hesitate to do this easy bit of remodeling, which is applicable to any sports fabric and requires only the addition of a single length of new material reaching from shoulder to several inches below the waistline, in front.

An ingenious college-vacation-girl is already transforming a one-piece frock of navy linen into a simulated two-piece "half-and-half" using a fancy weave of wheat-colored linen for the new front. This extends below the waistline only in front, a corresponding section of peplum to complete the two-piece effect being made from the original fronts of the waist, seamed at the center back and attached at the waistline. This seam is concealed by a narrow, stitched belt of the navy linen, so that the entire back of the dress matches in color from neck down to hem. The contrasting fabrics and colors meet only on the shoulders, under the arms and where the short, dark sleeves touch the light fronts. This gives a trim "jerkin" look.

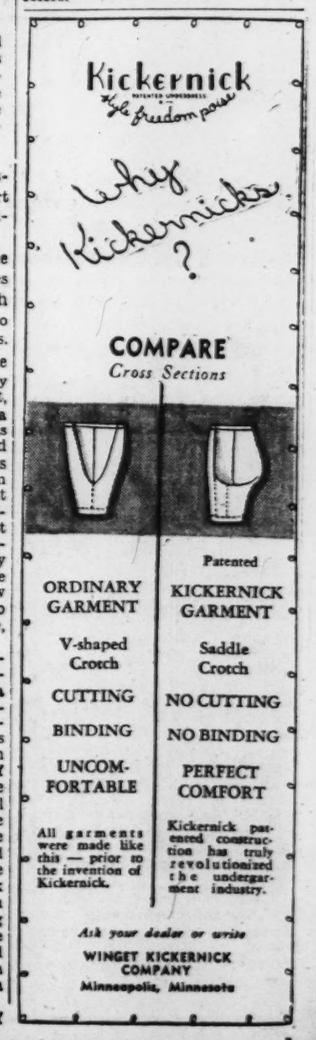
Such a sports frock lends itself well to many combinations of colors and fabrics and is shown at smart specialty shops in brown with turquoise; navy with slate blue; also in shades of fuchsia and green. The cost of materials for such remodeling could be less than a dollar and the time spent on the work not more than a day!

H. J.

Mounting the Platform

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Platform shoes—heel-less footgear with incredibly thick soles that slope downward toward the toes, thus posing the foot at about the slant it would assume with a cuban heel—are attaining a certain prestige-popularity. In summer they remain cool when treading hot pavements and they are so novel as to fascinate the lover of new effects. One of New York's swanky specialty stores announces that 40 per cent of its fall shoes will be of this variety and will be presented both in black and colors.



Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,700,000
Prev. day 1,619,800
1938 volume to date 133,712,633
1937 volume to date 237,266,673

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The stock market took another brisk stride forward today, then paused as if to consolidate its gains before essaying another step.

Earlier rises averaging fractions to about 3 points, most extensive in the leading industrial issues, were pared down moderately before the final hour. Trading, however, slackened after midday and speculators seemed reluctant to press the selling side with industry flying recovery signals.

Transactions set a pace of about 2,700,000 shares for the full session, considerably ahead of the preceding day.

Featured by railroad obligations, bond prices were up fractions to more than 3 points at the beginning of the last hour today.

Among the best rail lines were Nickel Plate 4s and 6s, up more than 3 points, and St. Paul 3½s up more than 2.

A few specialties, including Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s certificates, Pittsburgh Coke & Iron 4½s and Providence Terminal 4s were up from 8 to 10 points.

The major industrial issues were up more moderately, few of them gaining more than a point.

The foreign list was featured by French stamped 7½s which declined almost 3 points on light volume. Other foreign issues were mixed; gains in Uruguay, Poland and Peruvian bonds being balanced by moderate declines in Japanese and German obligations.

U. S. Governments were a shade lower from the start.

Texas Oil Industry Resumes 6-Day Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—After operating on a five-day-a-week basis since May 14, the Texas oil industry has resumed production on Saturdays, but at least for the next month will continue its Sunday shut-downs, the July proration order of the Railroad Commission, oil and gas regulatory body, stipulated.

Elimination of the Saturday shut-downs—invoked as an emergency measure to curb production, thereby preventing further increase in crude petroleum and gasoline stocks, as well as to stop further declines in bottom hole pressure in several areas of the State—is expected to increase the average daily allowable during July by approximately 169,000 barrels, in comparison with the last half of June.

The July proration schedule provided for an estimated average daily production allowable of 1,359,192 barrels, as compare with 1,181,000 barrels on June 1. The Bureau of Mines estimated 1,360,300 as the July market demand for Texas crude.

Price of Exchange Seat Up to $85,000

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The midyear bull market in Wall Street was reflected today in a further jump in the price of stock exchange memberships.

A "seat" on the exchange was transferred at $85,000, up $5,000 since the previous transfer, and an advance of about 67 per cent since the low of $51,000 was reached last June 15.

Today's price was the highest since July 20 of last year, when a transfer took place at $93,000. The record price, on the basis of the present number of "seats," was $500,000, reached in 1929.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Late declines carried Chicago wheat values down 1½ cents a bushel today, and virtually nullified gains in the corn market.

Selling of wheat resulted largely from bearish sentiment generated by doubts concerning the market effects of the United States Government wheat loan program. Primary receipts of wheat today exceeded those both of a week and a year ago.

Anthracite Coal Up 15 to 35 Cents Ton

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Increases of 15 to 35 cents a ton in mine prices of domestic coal, effective Aug. 1, were disclosed today by major anthracite producers.

Stove coal will be increased 35 cents to $6.10, egg and nut sizes 25 cents to $6 and pea coal 15 cents to $4.40. No change will be made in prices for steam sizes.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Traders were favorably impressed by the overnight rally in Wall Street and securities advanced sharply. Buoyant, especially, were tobaccos, steels and electrical equipments. Transatlantic shares moved up 1 to 4 points and the gold and mining sections were very active. Rubber issues advanced following firmness in that commodity. Metal shares were in demand. Domestic rails and giltedged securities were firm.

Paris—Trading was quiet in the Bourse but prices closed generally higher. Rentes finished 5 to 40 centimes higher and Bank of France, Royal Dutch and Suez Canal all showed about 100 francs net advance.

Liverpool—Good gains were scored in wheat futures following improved demand from millers, and reports of black rust from the Canadian northwest and America. Final quotes were 1½d to 1¾d up.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ½
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul 7
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	35	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
23¼	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	29	2⅜	2½	2⅜	Jul 12
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	25	63	62	62	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1½	1½	1½	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	10½	10½	10½	Jul 12
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	25	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7¾	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	11	10¾	10¾	
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14	14	
9⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	9	19	18½	18½	
176½	124	Allen Industries	5	9	9	9	+ ¼
9¾	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	180	177	180	+ ¼
14⅜	8¾	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
10¼	4½	Allied Mills (½e)	12	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ¼
58	38	Allied Strs	231	11⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
61¾	34¼	Allied St pf (5)	4	61	59	61	+3
18½	11¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	68	50¼	48¼	48¾	
3⅝	1¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	18½	18	18	
24	10	Amal Leather	9	3⅛	3	3	
76¼	55	Amal Leather pf	3	21¼	20½	20½	+ ¼
66	49	Amerada Corp (2)	28	78	75⅝	76¾	+1⅛
21½	10	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	18	70	66	68	+2½
101	70¾	Am Bk Note (.60e)	31	22¾	21½	21½	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅓e)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
167	160¼	Am Can (4)	16	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ¼
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	165	165	
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	28	25⅞	24½	24½	+1
18½	9½	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	45½	45	45	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	34	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
112½	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	3	104	102	104	+3½
8½	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	
23½	12⅜	Am Colortype	14	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive	41	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	4	69½	68½	69½	+3½
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	11	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	16	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	24	36⅜	35⅜	36	+ ½
7	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
41	19	Am P&L $6pf (2¼k)	61	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf (1⅞k)	3	35⅞	38½	38½	+ ⅛
15¾	9	Am Rad & St S	9	35½	34	34	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	238	16½	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
80½	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	41	21	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	5	76½	76	76	+1
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	12	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (1¾e)	9	13⅜	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	75	49½	47½	47½	— ¾
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	125	125	125	—1⅞
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	1	54	54	54	
11⅜	6¼	Am Stores	60	28¾	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
12¾	12	Am Stove	5	9½	8¾	8¾	— ¼
31	21½	Am Sug Ref (1¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 12
117½	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	18	30	29	30	+1⅜
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	108	107½	107½	+1½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	6	141¾	141	141	
81½	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	77½	76½	76½	— ½
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	15	80¾	79	79	—1
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	141½	140⅞	140⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	9	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	65	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	77	77	77	Jul 12
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	+ ¼
8¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	21	40¼	38¾	39	+1⅜
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
36¾	21	Anaconda	293	36½	35	35	Jul 11
50	39	Anaconda W & C	3	46	33⅝	33½	—1
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	13	16½	15¾	46	+ ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16½	16½	16	— ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4	4	16½	— ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (⅝e)	2	28	28	4	— ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	28	+1
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	48	5⅞	5¾	98	+2⅜
72	28¼	Arm Ill pf	2	47¼	47¼	5¾	+ ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	47¼	+ ⅛
42⅞	24¼	Armstrong Cork	19	43¾	41¾	50	Mar19
10½	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	16	10⅝	10	41¾	—1⅝
7¼	2½	Artloom Corp	27	7⅞	6⅞	10⅜	— ⅜
9¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	97	10⅜	9½	6⅞	— ⅜
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	5	70½	67	9⅞	+ ⅛
36	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	65	65	70½	Jul 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	1	29	29	65	+4½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	51	38¾	36¾	29	Jun 24
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	4	53	52½	37	— ⅜
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	21	23	22	52½	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	6½	6½	22	— ½
25⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	11½	11	6¾	Jul 12
107⅛	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	54	25	23¾	11½	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Aglas Corp (¼e)	2	106½	106½	24	+ ½
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	21	8¾	8¾	106½	Jul 12
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	4	43¾	43¾	8¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	51¾	50¾	43¾	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	9	6½	6½	51½	— ½
3½	2	Autet Nichols	12	5¼	5	6½	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	27	3⅝	3½	5	
				4¾	4½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B				4½	— ⅛
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	91	10	9½	9½	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	139	9⅛	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	16½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅛	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barber Asphalt	75	22⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
19	10½	Barber Bros	23	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	Barnsdall Oil (1)	275	20⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅞
18	11⅜	Barsalay Cigar (⅜e)	33	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
96⅛	90½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	7	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
112	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
8½	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	110	110	110	Jul 11
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
17	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	133	18⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
43¾	26⅞	Best & Co (1.53½e)	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	229	61⅞	57⅜	58	—1¼
16⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
98¾	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	98	97	98	+1
18	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	25¾	25½	25½	+1¾
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10½	Blaw-Knox	31	16⅜	15½	15½	— ⅜
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	169	30⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ¾
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
14	9	Bond Strs	4	13	13	13	Jul 6
19¾	15	Borden Co (.70e)	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
31½	16½	Borg-Warner	60	32	30½	30½	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
32¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	7	21½	21	21½	— ¼
11¾	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	84	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
27½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	67	27¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
35	20	Briggs & Strat (1½e)	1	34	34	34	—1
37½	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	37	36⅞	36⅞	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans (a)	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	7	9⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	12⅞	11½	11½	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	36	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	12	19½	18	18	— ¾
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	24	10½	9	10¼	+ ⅛
12	5¾	Bucyrus-Erie	63	12¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	32	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13¼	Bullard Co	7	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	12	29⅜	28½	28½	
12½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	29	13	12	12	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	31	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	9	10	9½	10	+ ½
9	5⅝	Butler Bros	20	9½	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	+1
4⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	4	3⅝	3⅝	
19¾	13	Byers (A M) (1)	20	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
		Byron Jackson (¾e)	9	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ½
		C					
24½	15⅝	Calif Packing (1a)	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	25	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	39	16⅞	15½	16	+ ⅜
20¼	12¼	Can Dry G Ale	138	20¾	19⅝	19¾	
8½	5	Canad Pacific	18	7½	7	7	
41	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
7¼	4½	Capital Ad	3	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
98¾	62½	Case (J I) Co	29	97½	94	94	+ ½
56½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	25	55¾	53	53	—1⅝
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 1
20	9	Celanese Corp	126	20⅝	19⅝	19½	— ¼
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	83	83	83	—5
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	8	24¾	24	24	+ ¼
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23¾	23½	23½	
4½	2	Cent Foundry	15	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12½	7	Cent R R N J	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	7	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	26	47½	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	21	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Fap & F	2	30	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Jul 7
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	29	31⅝	30½	30½	+ ½
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	40	40	40	+1
4	½	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 8
1¾	¾	Chi & E Ill pf	13	4	3⅝	3½	Jul 7
4¾	2	Chi & N West	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1½	½	Chi & N West pf	3	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15	8¼	Chi Great W pf	3	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi Mail Order	38	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	¾	¾	¾	
15⅞	6¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	22	Chi Pneu Tool	26	16¾	16	16	+ ⅛
41¼	37½	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jul 11
2¼	1	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1½	1½	1½	
12¾	6	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 11
16⅜	12	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 8
8⅝	3¼	Chi Yell Cab (1½e)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 7
14⅜	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
40¼	38⅝	Childs Co	34	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		Chrysler Corp (½e)	457	69⅝	66	66	—1

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel (.80e)	7	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
5	2	City Stores	27	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	9	19⅜	18	19⅛	+1⅛
38½	15¼	Cler Graph Br (½e)	6	24½	24	24	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	26	43⅝	41¾	42	—1⅜
20⅞	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	21	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ⅛
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	7	139	138½	138½	+ ⅝
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
12	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	19	11½	11	11⅜	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	11	95	94	95	Jul 12
20	9½	Collins & Aik (⅜e)	31	27⅜	26	26½	+1
22¼	13½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	13	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	10	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	22	21½	21½	+ ½
79	57	Colum G & E	160	61½	57½	57¾	+1
15½	9	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	68½	68	68	
34	27½	ColumPic vtc (2½%f)	44	15¼	14½	15⅛	+1¼
91½	53¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
43½	23	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90	88	90	Jul 12
95½	84	Comi Credit (4)	19	43½	42½	42½	
47	31½	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
105	90	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	47¾	47	47⅛	+1⅜
10	5⅞	Comi I T Cv pf (4¾)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
2	1	Comi Solvents	234	9⅝	1½	9¼	— ⅛
45	25	Com'with & South	47	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
28	22½	Com & So pf (2¾k)	8	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	Com'with Ed (1¾)	18	27⅜	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
24½	15	Conde Nast	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
8	6	Congoleum-Nairn	17	28¼	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
19½	11	Congress Cigar	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Consol Aircraft	21	17½	16¾	16¾	— ½
30¼	17	Consol Cigar (¾e)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
100	88½	Cons Edison (1e)	123	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	98¼	98	98	— ¾
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	Mar11
5¾	2⅞	ConsFilmInd pf (½k)	6	7½	6¾	7	
10½	7	Cons Laundries	7	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	283	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
2	¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
22	10	Consol Textile	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
89½	78	Consol'n-Coal	11	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ¼
17⅝	9¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jul 8
19⅞	8⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	17	17	17	17	Jul 9
2⅜	1¼	Container Corp	36	17⅜	17	17	
93	68½	Cont Bak A	81	20½	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
2	1	Cont Bak B	96	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
49	36½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 12
112½	107	Cont Can (1e)	22	47¾	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110¼	110¼	110½	Jul 12
35⅜	21¼	Cont Dian Pib	1	100	100	100	Jul 12
1¾	⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	88	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
34⅜	21¼	Cont Motors	5	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
69	53	Cont Oil Del (½e)	5	13½	13½	13½	Jul 12
166½	162	Cont Steel	86	35¾	33⅝	34⅜	+1¼
4⅞	2¾	Corn Products (3)	5	67½	66	66	—1
107	85	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	165½	165½	165½	Jul 12
34¾	19	Coty Inc	22	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
107	85	Crane Co	140	34½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
25	21⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	107	106	107	
10⅞	5¼	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25	24½	24½	— ½
37	29	Crosley Radio	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
33¾	25½	Crown Cork & S	24	36½	35	35	— ½
14½	7½	Cro Crk pf xw (2½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 8
72½	58	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 11
44¾	19¼	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	44	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
94½	70	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun 22
1¼	⅜	Crucible Steel	43	36¼	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
5⅝	3	Crucible Stl pf	3	80	78	80	Jul 12
19	12	Cuba Co	76	⅝	½	½	
7¼	4⅜	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	35	Cudahy Pack	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Curtis Publishing	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright	43	45	45	45	+ ¾
26⅞	13¼	Curtiss-Wright A	430	5¾	5½	5½	
		Cutler-Hammer	152	23½	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
			11	26	25	25⅝	+ ¾
		D					
7	4½	Davega Stores	13	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
15¼	13¼	Davega St pf (1¾)	5	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
9½	6¼	Davison Chem	38	9⅝	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	186	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅝
25	19¾	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gill (1.40e)	7	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ¼
17⅞	7½	Del & Hud

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Southern Shippers Urge 'Rail Parity' To Aid Consumers

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Two witnesses at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing urged "rail parity" for Southern shippers as an instrument for national good.

Joseph G. Kerr of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the Southern Carriers' Association, said parity would be "in the interest of the great mass of consumers in Northern territory and therefore in the general public interest."

Benjamin Russell of Alexander, Ala., president of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, insisted it would "expand the Southern market for Northern and Eastern products."

Both testified as the ICC began the second session of a hearing on Southern demands for readjustment of rail rates. The first session took place in Birmingham, Ala., several months ago.

Technically a complaint by the State of Alabama against the New York Central Railroad, the case involves demands of Southeastern industrial and commercial interests for cheaper rail rates to the profitable Northern consuming market.

Southern Rates Now Higher

The ICC is being asked to establish rates for Southern shippers to Northern points comparable on a mileage basis to rates being paid by shippers within the Northern area. Both areas lie east of the Mississippi and are separated roughly by the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

At present, freight rates within the Southern area are generally higher than those in the Northern or "official" freight rate district.

Mr. Kerr's testimony consisted of a prepared statement, first official pronouncement by Southern railroads in the present case.

He pointed out that "varying conditions" governed the making of rail rates, and said that Southern railroads "continue to take the position that the rates . . . generally should reflect circumstances surrounding transportation of such traffic. Because of their lesser volume of traffic generally, they are justified in charging and must have substantially higher rates than are applied in the North or East."

However, he added, "we are convinced that Southern shippers . . . have made a showing which justifies and requires the establishment of rates from the South to 'official' territory on a level either the same or approximately the same as the level within 'official' territory."

In the Public Interest

"We believe the making of competitive rates . . . on the basis which we advocate is not only in the interest of Southern railroads and Southern shippers, but is likewise in the interest of the great mass of consumers in the Northern territory and therefore in the general public interest."

Mr. Russell argued that rate parity would give Alabama industry a chance to expand, and would increase the purchasing power of Alabama consumers of Northern goods, "thereby expanding the southern market for Northern and Eastern products."

Under cross-questioning Mr. Russell said he did not think Southern competition would be harmful to Northern industry in Northern markets—"not any more than competition from another Northern manufacturer."

"The consumer in the North and East," he said, "would benefit by being able to purchase Southern goods at competitive prices."

As to Southern consumption of Northern goods, he asserted:

"If given a chance, we in the South will have more money to buy Northern products, many of which are not competitive. Southern buying (of Northern goods) will continue."

Present rates "unduly impose upon" the City of Hartsville, S. C., H. A. Manning, traffic expert of an industrial concern Sonoco Products, asserted.

Frank A. Grady, manager of the Augusta, Ga., traffic bureau, termed the present setup a "rate barrier" which handicapped several industries in his city.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 13

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.92⅞	$4.8667
Cables	4.93⅛	4.92⅞	4.8667
France—franc	.0278⅜	.0276	.0276
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1692	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2287	.2286	†
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5506	.5504	†
Sweden—krona	.2543	.2542	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2382
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091¼	.0120
Czech'via—koruna	.0347⅜	.0347⅜	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0291¼	.0291¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1988	.1988	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2610	.2605	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.0606
Peru—peso†	.2375	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2877	.2875	.8440
India—rupee	.3684	.3675	.8180
Java—florin	.5520	.5531	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3073	.3087½	•
Shanghai—dol	.1837½	.1838	•
Straits Settmts—dol	.5773	.5760	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9925	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changes. New value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Position of the Treasury July 11: Receipts $14,888,—; expenditures $38,903,126.19; net balance $2,119,804,283.87, including $1,522,350.— in working balance; customs receipts for the month $7,192,101.70. Receipts for fiscal year (since July 1) $114,715,866.—; expenditures $361,418,904.35, including $5,309,478.95 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures $246,702,944.08; gross debt $37,210,735,156.29, an increase of $2,202,299.75 above the previous day; gold assets $12,973,556,262.15.

Canadian June Exports

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's domestic exports in June showed a drop of $57,254,— from June, 1937, the figures being $66,661,543 against $123,915,104.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '41	108	108	108
4 3⅜s '47-'43	110.13	110.13	110.13
15 3¼s '45-'43	109.27	109.26	109.26
11 3¼s '46-'44	109.27	109.26	109.26
1 4s '54-'44	114.14	114.14	114.14
1 4s '54-'44 reg	114.12	114.12	114.12
2 2¾s '47-'45	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 3¼s '56-'46	113	113	113
35 2¼s '51-'48	104.26	104.24	104.26
29 2½s '53-'49	102.2	101.31	102
4 2¾s '54-'51	103.21	103.15	103.18
84 2¾s '60-'58	104.1	104	104
1 2¾s '59-'56	102.31	102.31	102.31
14 2¾s '63-'58	102.8	102.5	102.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-'42	105	105	105

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s '49-'39	102.26	102.26	102.26
3 2½s '44-'42	104.4	104	104.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100½	100½	100½
7 Alleghany 5s '44	75	74½	75
16 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28½	28	28½
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	103⅜	103½	103½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	89	89	89
27 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¼	108¾	109¼
40 Am&For P 5s 2030	61	60	60
2 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	112⅜	112½
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅜	102¾	102¾
21 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103m	102¾	103⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	108	108	108
2 Am WW & E 6s 75	97⅜	97¼	97¼
15 AnacondaCop4½s50B	105⅜	105	105¼
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	32	32	32
5 Arm Del 4s 57	27	27	27
3 Arm Del 4s 55	96½	96¼	96½
17 AT&SF 4s 95	96½	96¼	96⅛
34 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	106	105¾	105¾
12 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	90	89⅞	90
30 B&O rfg 6s 95	100	99¾	100
6 B&O 1st 5s 48	28¼	28	28
12 B&OFg 5s 95	47¾	47⅝	47¾
19 B&O 5s 96 jf	27⅝	27	27
19 B&O 5s 2000D	26⅞	25½	26⅞
78 B&O cv 4½s 60	26¾	25½	26¼
15 B&O 4s 48	23⅞	23	23
4 B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	45⅛	45	45
18 B&O 5s SW 50	36½	36½	36½
1 B&O 4s TC 59	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜
5 Bell TPa 5s 48B	28	28	28
25 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	118	118	118
3 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	108½	108	108
36 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98¾	98⅛	98¼
18 Boston&Me 5s 67	95¾	95⅛	95¾
1 Bost&Me 4½s JJ61	34⅜	34	34⅜
6 Bkly City RR 6s '41	32	32	32
169 Bkly Man Tr 4½s66	45	44	45
9 BklyQNC&SBCN5s41	73½	72½	72½
3 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	25	25	25
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	85½	85	85½
5 Buf R&P 4½s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Bush Term 5s 55	27	27	27
2 Can Sou 5s '62	48	48	48
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	86	86	86
4 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	116⅞	116¼	116⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	119½	119¼	119½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
1 Can Nat Ry4½s '56	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98	98
16 Can Pac 4½s perp	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
12 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	80½	81⅛
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87	86	87
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Cen NewEng 4s '61	36	36	36
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106⅜	106	106⅜
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	53½	53½	53½
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	67⅞	68
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	115¼	115	115
6 ChampionP&P 4¾s'50	100½	99¾	100
1 C&O 4½s '92	115½	115¼	115½
5 C & O 3½s '96D	94¾	94¼	94¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	19	19	19
1 CB&Q 5s '71	91½	91½	91½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	87½	87½	87½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
11 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¾	13½	13½
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19¼	19¾
7 Chi I & L 5s '47	13½	13	13½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	12	11½	12
2 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	68	68	68
192 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10
1 CMSP&P 5s 2000	31½	31½	31½
2 CM&StP 4½s'89	28½	28½	28½
10 CM&StP 4½s'89E	28¼	28½	28½
37 CM&StP gen 4s '89	27¼	27	27¼
8 CM&StP 3½s '89B	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s '36	18	18	18
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17½	17	17
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6⅝	6½	6⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi&NW4½s2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
14 Chi&NW 4s '87	17¼	16⅝	17¼
2 Chi NW 4s '87 reg	12	12	12
6 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	16½	16½	16⅝
1 Chi NW 3½s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
6 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
9 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5	4¾	4¾
23 CRI&P 4s '88	19	18½	19
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	8½	9
14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	7	7¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	106¾	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	85½	85½	85½
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s '52	87½	87½	87½
5 Childs Co 5s '42	75	75	75
6 CinnGas&E13¼s'66	107	107	107
22 CinNTerm3½s'71	106½	106½	106½
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59¼	59¼
2 ClevCin 4½s ser A '47	105½	105½	105½
16 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 ClevUnTerm5s'73	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73½	73½	73½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	95	95	95
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	94¾	94½	94½
14 Colmbia G 5s 2052	93	92	93
25 Coml Cred 3½s'51	100K	100½	100¾
4 Coml Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
10 Coml Inv Tr 3½s'51	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s'56	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'57	112	111¾	111¾
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	105½	105¼	105½
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅝	108½	108½
102 Cmwlth Ed cv3½s'58	110¼	109¾	110
5 Cmwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 ConnRivPow3¾s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
31 Con Edis 2½s'46	104½	104½	104½
12 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104¼	104½
24 Con Edis 3¼s'58	102	101¾	101¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Con Oil 3½s'51	103	102¾	103
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	103	103	103
12 Crane Co 3½s 51	103¾	103	103
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Del & Hud 4½s 43	40½	39½	39½
2 D & R G West 5s 78	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 D Moin&FtD 4s35ct	8½	8¼	8¼
6 Det Ed 5s 52	4½	4½	4½
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	108	107¾	108
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Dow Chem 3s 51	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105	105	105
10 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	102	102	102
23 Erie rfg 5s 67	105¾	105½	105½
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	15¾	15¼	15¾
11 Erie 1st 4s 96 jf	15¾	15¼	15¾
6 Erie gen lien 4s 96	47	47	47
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	23¼	23	23
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	20	20	20
8 Erie & Jer 6s 55	45	45	45
4 Fed L&T 5s 42 st	95	95	95
1 Fed L&T 5s 42 ct	95	95	95
1 Fed L&T Int 5s 42	95	95	95
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7	7	7
1 Francisco 6s 56	45	45	45
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98½	98½
6 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
5 Gen Pub S 5½s'53	100	99¾	100
11 Gen Steel Cast 5½s'49	54	53¼	53¾
7 Goodrich 4½s'65	96	95¼	96
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	105	105
8 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	91	91	91
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94½	93¾	94½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79	79	79
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 F	80¾	79¾	80¾
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	102	102	102
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	92	93
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84½	84½	84½
1 Gt Nor 4s '47	72¼	70¾	72¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '48 I	90	90	90
9 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	103½	103½	103½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62	26	26	26
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	55	52	52
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30¾	30	30
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41½	40	41
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60½	58½	60
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58¼	56	58¼
27 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27	25	26½
40 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	62¾	62	62¾
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	60¼	60	60¼
3 Interlake Iron 4s '47	88½	88½	88½
1 Int Ct Nor aj 6s '53	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
14 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71½	70½	71
17 Int T&T cv 4s '39	85	84¾	85
75 Int T&T 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
63 Int T&T 4½s '52	72¾	71¾	72¼
24 Int T&T 5s '55	77	76	76
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	55	55	55
8 JamesF&Lauch5½s'41	93	91	91
14 K C South 5s '50	72	71	72
3 K C Term 4s '60	104½	103¾	104½
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	85½	85	85½
1 Konners Co 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '52	58½	58½	58½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	87½	87½	87½
1 L S & M S 3½s'97 ct	87½	87½	87½
5 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	31¾	31¾	31¾
11 Leh N Nne 4s 65A	89	89	89
2 Leh A N Y 4s '45	99½	99½	99½
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	27¼	26½	27¼
28 Leh Val 4s 2003	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Lex & F 5s 65	108	108	108
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110	110	110
19 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78¾	78¼	78¾
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	105	105	105
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	95½	95	95½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	87½	87½	87½
4 Louis & N Un 4s '40	100⅞	100¼	100¼
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2001	80	80	80
1 LouisvN&So Jt M 4s52	69½	69	69½
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	31½	30	31½
45 Manhat Ry 7s '57	99⅞	98¾	99⅞
8 McCrory Stes 5s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
16 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
9 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	16	16	16
8 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MilwAssMarie 6s '46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	8	8	8
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9	8⅞	9
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	43	42	43
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18	17½	18
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	59½	59	59½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5	4⅝	4⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18¾	18¾	18¾
89 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18⅝	18⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18½	18½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¾	18½	18½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6¾	6¾
20 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	25	25	25
31 Mob & Oh 5s '38	21	20¾	21
24 Mob&O 4½s '77	19¼	18½	18½
3 MonWP Pb 4½s '60	106¾	106	106
5 MonWP Pb Sv 6s '65	95½	95½	95½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95¼	94¾	94¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	48	48	48
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	54½	54¼	54½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	30	28	30
30 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102⅝	102¼	102½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	58¼	57	58¼
7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	99½	99¼	99¼
21 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	99¼	98¾	99¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	48	48	48
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	45½	45½	45½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	64½	64¼	64¼
1 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	33	33	33
9 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	30	30	30
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½'65	32¼	30⅞	32
50 NYC rfg 5s 2013	108	108	108
62 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64¼	62¼	64¼
7 NYC cn 4s '98	60⅜	59	60
5 NYC 3½s '46	66	63⅞	66
1 NYC 3¼s '52	78	78	78
21 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	68	68	68
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	60	59½	60
27 NY Chi & StL 5s '26	78¾	78¾	78¾
60 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	60	57	57
255 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45½	44¼	45
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '48	40⅞	39½	40½
18 NY Conn 4½s '53	66	66	66
5 NY Dock 5s '47	100	99¾	99¾
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	50	50	50
1 NY Edis 4¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	114¾	114¾	114¾
34 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19½	19¼	19½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	19	19	19
3 NY O&W gen 4s '55	16¼	16	16¼
5 NY Steam 5s '56	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 NY Tel 3½s '39	106	106	106
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105	104⅞	105
17 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	68½	66½	66½
11 NLkSO Pow 5s '55A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Nor Am Co 5s '61	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	105	105	105
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103¼	103¼	103¼
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	102	101¾	102
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	70	69	70
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	58	58	58
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78½	78	78½
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	82½	81½	82½
16 Ohio Ed 4s 67	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Ohio Ed 5s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	103¼	103	103¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62	100	99¾	99¾
2 Pac Gas&El 4½s 57	75¾	75¼	75¾
30 Pac Gas&El 4½s 68	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
6 Pac Gas 3¼s 61	107¾	106⅞	107
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110	109½	109½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	106	106	106
2 Para Mway 3s 55 ct	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Para Pict 6s 55	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Pen Co 4s 48	95½	95½	95½
18 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Pen RR gen 6s 68	100½	100½	100½
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	96⅝	96	96⅛
47 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	84½	84½	84½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	92½	91¾	92½
1 Pen RR 48 43	92½	92½	92½
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	105	105	105
12 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¾	87⅞	88⅜
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	80	80	80
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	109½	109¼	109⅜
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	6	6	6
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
16 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	110½	109½	110
3 PhilBaldkW 4½s81D	104	104	104
10 Phila Co 5s 67	93¾	93	93¼
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109	108¾	108¾
3 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	4½	4¼	4¼
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	12¾	13
30 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14½	14	14⅜
7 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	104½	104½	104½
11 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 PCC & SL 4½s40A	104½	104½	104½
2 PCC & SL 4½s63I	110⅛	110¼	110⅛
10 Pitt Coke & Tr 4½s '52	90	90	90
5 Pitt&Wva 4½s '60C	44	43	44
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61½	61½	60¾
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	48½	43½	43½
27 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15	14¾	14¾
1 Potomac E Pr 3½s'66	106	106	106
1 Prov Term 4s '56	42	42	42
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	92	92	92
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	70½	70	70
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	69½	69½	69½
11 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58	57	57
10 Rem Rand 4½s8 '56	101½	101¼	101½
3 Republic Steel 5½s56	107½	107½	107½
15 Republic Steel 4½s61	92½	91¾	92½
6 Republic Steel 4½s56	94	93¾	94
4 Republic Steel 4½s50	117	117	117
4 Revere Cop & B4½s56	97¾	97⅜	97¾
9 Richfield Oil 4½ '52	101	101	101
10 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	35	35	35
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	17	17	17
1 StLIM&Sth&G33	54¾	54¾	54¾
31 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 StLSF4½s78ctf st	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 5s '52	12	12	12
12 St L SW rfg 5s '90	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 StPacKC Shl4½s41	15¾	15½	15¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	9¼	9	9¼
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	55½	55½	55½
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7¼	7¼	7¼
9 Shell Un 3½s '51	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Silesian-Am 7s '41	103½	103⅜	103½
17 Skelly Oil 4s '51	75½	75½	75½
25 Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
25 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	106¼	106¼	106½
2 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104½	104½	104½
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	94	94	94
13 Sou Calif 4½s'48	92¾	92

Commerce and Finance

Wool Price Rise, Improved Sentiment Point to Incipient Boom

Business and Industry

Minimum Steel Wage Discussion Called in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Charles V. McLaughlin, Acting Secretary of Labor, announces that the steel industry, as represented by employers and labor, has been invited to a public hearing by the Public Contracts Board on July 25 in order that data may be obtained to determine prevailing minimum wages.

An advisory panel of labor and management will meet on July 20 to discuss preliminary matters prior to the formal hearing. This meeting probably will bring together, for the first time since early last summer, officials of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and officers of the "Little Steel" group of corporations which refused to sign an agreement with the union, thus causing the steel strike of last summer.

In the unionized part of the steel industry the minimum wage is $5 a day and the union probably will request that this be regarded as the prevailing minimum.

Philip Murray, Chairman of the S. W. O. C., set in operation the machinery for determining the prevailing minimum wages and asked Secretary Perkins to hold the hearing.

The invitation was issued to employers and labor by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Public Contracts Division.

The following steel officials were invited to the hearing:

Benjamin F. Fairless, president, United States Steel Corporation.
H. E. Lewis, chairman and president, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.
Henry A. Roemer, president, Pittsburgh Steel Company.
Henry D. Scott, vice-president, Wheeling Steel Corporation.
Eugene G. Grace, president, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
Ernest T. Weir, chairman, National Steel Corporation.
Tom M. Girdler, chairman, Republic Steel Corporation and president American Iron and Steel Institute.
Frank Purnell, president, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.
P. D. Block, president, Inland Steel Company.
Raoul E. Desvernine, president, Crucible Steel Company of America.

Mr. Murray was also invited to the hearing.

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BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Summary of Federal Budget As Seen by Administration

By the Associated Press

Washington

Here is an official table in which President Roosevelt summarizes the Government financial picture for the 1939 fiscal year, which began July 1, 1938:

	Revised Estimates Fiscal Year 1939	Actual Fiscal Year 1938
I. Receipts:		
Internal revenue	$4,523,150,000	$5,674,318,436.66
Customs	278,120,000	359,187,249.57
Miscellaneous	199,000,000	208,155,540.76
Total receipts	5,000,270,000	6,241,661,226.99
II. Expenditures:		
1. Legislative, civil departments and agencies and the judiciary (x)	1,317,500,000	1,100,604,828.65
2 National defense (x)	1,050,000,000	974,157,233.04
3. Veterans' administration (x)	543,610,000	581,764,663.30
4. Agricultural adjustment program	700,000,000	361,659,309.35
5. Civilian Conservation Corps	275,000,000	326,382,547.61
6. Social security	338,230,000	291,452,988.61
7. Interest on the public debt	976,000,000	926,280,713.67
8. Refunds	76,000,000	99,742,576.79
9. Recovery and relief	2,149,350,000	2,262,876,975.32
10. Revolving funds (net)	391,961,000	169,329,903.75
11. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	567,506,600	606,657,587.18
12. Supplemental items	600,000,000	.....
Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement)	8,985,157,600	7,700,909,327.27
III. Net deficit	3,984,887,600	1,459,248,100.28
IV. Debt retirement	100,000,000	65,464,950.00
V. Gross deficit	4,084,887,600	1,524,713,050.28

(x) Includes general public works program items.

Heavy Steel Firm Losses in Third Quarter Are Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—Studies which steel companies have made of the new situation arising out of the elimination of basing point differentials, together with recent price reductions, indicate heavy third-quarter losses with or without a wage cut for the industry, "Iron Age" said in its weekly review.

"Efficiently managed companies which had figured their breakeven point at about 40 per cent of capacity believe that operations well above 50 per cent of capacity will now be necessary to stop losses," the trade publication said.

Calling attention to the fact the Federal Department of Labor had called a conference on wages in the industry for July 25, the publication said further on this question:

"Despite rumors of impending wage reductions, no formal action has been taken by a major steel company. In view of the Washington wage conference, it is doubted whether any step looking to a reduction will be taken before that date."

Of current conditions in the industry the review said:

"Although steel ingot production has rebounded sharply from 23 per cent of capacity last week to 32 per cent this week, new business has not improved in like degree, some of the higher production being accounted for by replenishment of raw steel stocks. However, sentiment and prospects are improved."

The review said the automobile industry was the most promising prospect for new steel business other than that for Government projects, adding that steel for initial runs of new models is expected to be purchased before the end of July.

Further advances in the scrap market carried the "Iron Age" scrap composite to $13.08 a ton, the highest since last March.

Reo Motor Car Co. Has New Directors

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Rowland Campbell, Chairman of the Board of the Reo Motor Car Company, succeeded in his effort to oust the management of the company and elect a new board of directors.

Mr. Campell announced that his dispute with the management had been settled "harmoniously" in a board meeting five minutes before a special stockholders' meeting here.

The new board consists of Mr. Campbell, Chairman; Colonel Fred Glover, President and General Manager, who was elected by the old board; J. P. Smith, New York City; John R. Moore, Washington, D. C.; George Stowe, New York City; Howard Flogus, Present Chief Engineer; Frank Morgan, Present Sales Manager; and M. D. Harrison, Detroit, an associate of Mr. Glover.

Donald M. Bates, former President, who resigned in Mr. Glover's favor last month, resigned as a director, and with him went four other directors.

Long Island Railroad

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Long Island Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon its Sag Harbor branch. The branch extends from Bridgehampton to Sag Harbor, 4.39 miles, in Suffolk County, N. Y. The railroad said the branch recently had been operated at a steady loss due to declining traffic.

Germany Negotiates For Heavy Timber Exports From Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Timber exports to Germany from Chile and Peru, as from other South American countries, are rapidly on the increase. Many shipments are on a trial basis, following Germany's trading difficulties with countries in other spheres, but the majority are reported to have resulted favorably, so that the purchases are developing.

The German purchases of Chilean timber have increased at an exceptional rate, and considerable interest has been aroused here by the negotiations between a representative of the Krupp firm and the Chilean Ministry of Commerce for the purchase of quantities stated at 400-600 thousand tons annually.

It appears that the timber would be used for the manufacture of wood pulp and that to fill the orders, many sawmills would be established in the Palena and southern Aysen regions of Chile.

The negotiations, however, have met with considerable newspaper criticism, while several national industries, including the recently-established Puente Alto paper mill, have been watchful of their interests.

A correspondent of the El Imparcial newspaper demanded fuller information, as he stated that Chilean capital and industry could not possibly produce such an annual tonnage in that region, although it is recognized as one of the most valuable forestal resources in South America.

British boiler and American electrical equipment have just been supplied for the power plant of one of South America's biggest timber compaines near Iquitos in the Peruvian Amazon region.

One of the sawmills there has an annual output of 1,200,000 board feet of mahogany and cedar. Practically all the mahogany goes to England where it is in demand for manufacture of airplane propellers.

Cottonseed Crushed Shows Heavy Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The census bureau reported cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period, Aug. 1 to June 30, totaled 6,201,133 tons, compared with 4,460,141 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills June 30 totaled 391,367 tons, compared with 45,841 a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured in the 11-month period, and on hand June 30, were:

Crude oil produced, 1,920,514,856 pounds, compared with 1,350,589,063, and on hand 46,761,441 pounds, compared with 23,335,192.

Refined oil produced, 1,669,091,657 poupds, compared with 1,283,729,413, and on hand 565,751,049 pounds, compared with 515,224,151.

Cake and meal produced, 2,774,723 tons, compared with 2,010,722, and on hand 260,168 tons, compared with 73,190.

Hulls produced, 1,594,299 tons, compared with 1,132,159 and on hand 155,781 tons, compared with 64,240.

Linters produced, 1,439,286 running bales, compared with 1,117,479, and on hand 519,717 running bales, compared with 86,129.

Shoe Sales Up Sharply; Improvement in Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the output of shoes last month was estimated as seasonally lower than in May, the volume of business written by manufacturers in the last three weeks assures them of active operations right through August, they reported recently.

The recent upturn has been considerably sharper than they had expected, and the outlook for the balance of the year is much brighter, they said.

June output was estimated at about 28,000,000 pairs which compares with 34,449,000 in the like month of last year. Including this estimate the first half year figures are about 184,000,000 pairs, as against 233,000,000 pairs in 1937, a decline of some 21 per cent. Last year, however, buyers were placing huge orders to beat price advances. A decline in activity set in in July and August, with the result that production figures will start next month to make a more favorable comparison with those of 1937.

Wool Prices Up And Sales More Active in Week

Weekly Wool Review

Marked improvement in the market for raw wool appears to have set in too firmly to be the brief flurry that many observers at first believed was the case. Some now say that it is a mild boom. Others refer to the change as a strengthening of values in keeping with an advancing stock market and generally improved economic conditions. Still others call recent developments a logical sequence to eight months of mill inactivity.

But in any event, there is no denying the fact that wools are higher and more active in a market that is fairly bristling with more optimism than in many a long week. The feeling that dealers are now buying for inventory is gaining ground as some heavy purchases are being made throughout the wool growing and marketing areas of the country.

The Government's plan to buy $10,000,000 worth of manufactured clothing is undoubtedly responsible in part for the turning of the tide, augmented by additional Government orders for overcoatings and elastique which will absorb considerable greasy wool to produce the total of 500,000 yards.

Wool Good Property

Other factors, too, enter into the picture, such as the better feeling among dealers and manufacturers, to the effect that wool is low enough and good property at the price. As one dealer said, "We now have the Government loan for a bottom. We are guaranteed against loss. We have frequently placed inventories at a greater risk than today."

Business in raw wool is more general, of large volume, and less is being consigned under the Government loan than was the case recently, wool men declare. Close to 50,000,000 pounds have already been appraised and loans made on them, including large and small lots. The small lots are usually from single individuals in the fleece wool states and New England while the larger ones are from the far West. Consignments marketed through member agencies of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, include the Archabal clip of Boise, Idaho, and the Desert clip out of Utah, each of which runs close to 450,000 pounds.

Fine Wool Runs to 60 cents Pound

Should the Boston market advance to 75 cents a lb. or more for graded territory short to average French combing length, the holder of the note on wool loans may declare the loan "due," it is explained by officials of the National. The grower may then arrange to pay off the loan, with interest, and the market price for wool would still allow him a profit for the sale after all payments. If the loan is not paid off when due, and the market is lower, any margin left after marketing expenses, the loan, and interest have been paid, goes to the original owner of that wool, at such time as the National decides is the best time to market the product.

With wool goods moving somewhat better, adding further to the brighter undertone of the market, manufacturers are still trying to buy fine wool at 60 cents, clean, landed mill, for wools that were being sold two weeks ago at 55 to 56 cents. In view of the rising market, however, little possibility now exists to obtain these at less than 63 to 65 cents. Some nice business is passing in good French combing length fine territory and in 12-months Texas wools in original bags, in the 63 to 65 cents range.

Wools Being Held

Growers in some instances are inclined to hold their wool for higher prices, in view of recent developments and operations in the west are slower than a short time ago. This is partly due, no doubt, to the liberal transactions of recent weeks and heavy consigning of wools to the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its agencies.

Imported clothing type wools are quiet but nominally unchanged in price, though carpet wools have been in demand at advanced prices and considerable has been taken out of bonded warehouse in Boston for consumption.

Mohair is higher, getting its greatest boost, apparently, when a Rhode Island mill entered the Texas market for about 1,000,000 pounds at 35 cents for adult and a dime more for kid hair. The return of large consumers to the market—a long-awaited development — prompted growers to lift their asking prices and at the move was quickly reflected in the Boston market where 40 cents is now talked for adult hair.

Cuba Lists $85,000,000 4½ P. C. 1937-77 Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced the listing of $85,000,000 Republic of Cuba 4½ per cent bonds due 1937-77 had been approved by its listing committee.

Approximately $44,000,000 of the new issue will be exchanged for $40,000,000 outstanding public works 5½ per cent gold bonds due June 30, 1945. Another $20,000,000 will be used to pay off bank loans represented by 5½ per cent deferred payment work certificates.

In addition, $10,000,000 will be issued to various public utilities and railroads to which the Republic is indebted. Most of the remainder will be reserved for settlement with other holders of Cuban bonds and notes.

N. Y. Air Brake Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Air Brake Company reported a net loss of $121,004 for the quarter ending June 30, compared with net loss of $92,268 the preceding quarter and a net income of $502,102, equal to $1.94 a share, the corresponding quarter last year. For the six months ended June 30, the company reported a net loss of $220,272, compared with net profit of $914,794, equal to $3.53 a share, for the first six months of last year.

Big Jump in Ships Under Construction

By the Associated Press

New York

The American Bureau of Shipping said 119 vessels aggregating 476,560 gross tons were under construction in America on July 1, compared with 97 ships of 289,535 tons on the like date last year.

Lower Wages Seen As the Solution To Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A downward readjustment of wage scales to a level which will permit the lower prices now needed to stimulate a demand for a larger output of goods is the only solution to the unemployment problem, under current conditions, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"Both labor and the Government, however, are opposed to lower wage scales," says the service. "They apparently believe that lower wage scales mean a lower money income and that a lower money income means a decrease in purchasing power and consequently a further recession of business. It is evident that this line of reasoning is the result of confusing wage scales with money income and of confusing money income with purchasing power.

"Wage scales alone do not determine money income. Money income is also determined by the length of time worked. Since, under present conditions, lower wage scales would stimulate production by permitting lower prices to be quoted, lower wage scales would provide longer hours of work. Longer hours would tend to offset the lower wage scales and the worker's money income would be well maintained. The increase in production would be sufficient not only to sustain money income but to absorb many of the unemployed.

"Money income alone does not determine purchasing power. Purchasing power is also determined by the prices which consumers pay. Since lower wage scales would result in lower prices without reducing the worker's money income, lower wage scales would result in an increase of the worker's purchasing power. Thus, production would be further stimulated and it would expand to the volume needed to end the unemployment problem.

"Since labor and the Government do not follow this line of reasoning, it is apparent that the needed downward readjustment of wage scales will be retarded, thus prolonging the unemployment problem. This readjustment will be delayed the longer because the Government has so much money at its command and is planning to disburse it liberally among the unemployed. This will dull the competition for jobs and the employed will be in a position to resist the cutting of wage scales because they will not have to greatly fear that the unemployed will underbid them.

"The use of Government money to provide such liberal relief that wage scales are prevented from undergoing the adjustment needed for the solution of the unemployment problem provides a serious threat to the Government's credit. The Government has to borrow to raise the required funds and the spending of these funds serves to perpetuate the unemployment problem, making it necessary for the Government to continue to borrow."

Steel Scrap Price At New Current High

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co., in a Pittsburgh dispatch, said today that for the second successive day steel scrap quotations were up 50 cents a ton, establishing a new high for the movement.

Sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap in Pittsburgh at $14.50 a ton brought new quotations to $14 to $14.50.

New York Residential Building Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Residential building has been booming in New York City.

The F. W. Dodge Corporation reported June contracts for residential construction in the metropolitan area amounted to $16,874,000, compared with $12,364,000 in May and $15,071,000 in June last year.

This represents actual contracts awarded, and not permits granted.

Large Hay Crop Means Much to South Dakota

MITCHELL, S. D. (AP)—Thousands of stacks of hay which dot the South Dakota agricultural landscape today—like monuments to the drought years—presage perhaps economic rehabilitation of the State through a change in farming practices.

Moisture came to the State this year to produce thousands of tons of hay which, fed to livestock, will mean dollars in the pockets of farmers and business men. Farmers have learned through years of successive drought they cannot rely on wheat for cash income and under insistent urging of agricultural experts have swung to livestock production as a means of insuring income stability.

The Farm Security Administration is making loans to farmers for cattle, hogs and sheep, to enable them to convert the hay into money.

Farmers have not forsaken wheat, but concentration on this crop, agricultural leaders said, is waning in favor of hay and forage crops.

The hazards of hay and forage production are not as great as in the growing of small grains, agriculturists said.

Prices of Major Farm Products Up 5 to 37 Per Cent

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—A general recovery of major farm commodities' values during the past two months has increased prices 5 to 37 per cent and altered the 1938 agricultural outlook, an analysis of Chicago markets disclosed today.

Wholesale prices of nine important commodities which help to gauge the extent of farm prosperity have risen an average of 19 per cent since the broad upturn from a four-year low level began late in the spring.

Hogs and cattle, a major source of farm income, have led the upturn with a price increase of 24 to 31 per cent. Eggs are up 31 per cent. The important grains are 9 to 12 per cent higher than the 1938 lows reached scarcely six weeks ago.

The gradual rise of livestock quotations began almost a month before the recent sharp bulge in securities, confirming to some extent livestock experts' belief that the meat animal market is an important indicator of general business conditions.

Market statisticians said the price recovery may result in a revision of 1938 farm income prospects. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has forecast a reduction in cash income of about 11 per cent, compared with the $8,521,000,000 in 1937, which was the highest in eight years.

Improved consumer demand for meat and increased exports of such important income-producing commodities as corn, pork and lard have helped bolster the markets, statisticians said. The June recovery in securities also added weight.

Government buying of some commodities, such as butter, also has been a factor. Spread of rust in the wheat belt, helping to cut the prospective harvest from slightly over a billion bushels to 867,412,000 bushels, second largest in history, has influenced the grain market.

The following table of approximate Chicago market wholesale prices shows the extent of recovery:

	Current	1938 Low	Year Ago	1930-34 Low
Hogs, top	$10.10	$8.15	$11.60	$3.10
Corn	.60½	.54	1.28	.25
Wheat	.73¾	.67	1.26	.43
Butter	.25¼	.24	.30½	.14⅛
Steers, avg.	11.50	8.75	15.25	5.50
Oats	.27⅞	.25	.43	.16¾
Rye	.55	.49	.95	.30
Hides (cow)	.11	.08	.16	.04¼
Eggs	.21	.16	.21	.12⅞

24 Municipal Power Projects Are Aided By Loans From PWA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced here allocation of $9,161,834 in loans and grants for 24 public power projects which do not compete with existing privately owned systems or facilities. The allocation puts into effect PWA's new power policy of not advancing funds for projects competing with private systems, until after reasonable attempts to buy such systems have been made, but excepting loans for extension of existing city plants.

Besides the allotments for the 24 projects, Mr. Ickes said an additional $4,500,000 had been made available for the Santee-Cooper flood control, navigation and power project in South Carolina. He likewise announced approval of other Federal and non-Federal projects involving a total of $3,464,345.

Two of the 24 power projects announced by Mr. Ickes were recently classed by the committee of utility executives, representing the privately owned companies, as competitive and duplicating existing private facilities. In these two instances, however, the PWA explained the funds will be used for the construction of extension or additions to existing municipal plants, which is the major exception of Mr. Ickes' rule, given above.

One of the plants is in Cleveland, Ohio, calling for a $756,000 PWA grant; the other is in Traverse City, Mich., with a grant of $56,250.

Transmission lines in Platte County, Neb., got a grant of $2,335,000 and loan of $2,855,000.

The other sums trailed down to a grant of $4,200 for improving the street-lighting system in Ketchikan, Alaska.

Power Output Off 10.3 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 9 was 1,881,298,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute announced. The total failed to come up to seasonal expectations, declining 6.7 per cent from the preceding week's 2,014,702,000 kilowatt hours and off 10.3 per cent from the comparable period last year, when 2,096,266,000 kilowatt hours were produced.

Percentage declines were recorded by each of the country's major geographic regions as follows: New England 3.7, Middle Atlantic 4.4, Central Industrial 16.3, West Central 1.7, Southern States 6.5, Rocky Mountain 28.4, Pacific Coast 6.8.

Tenant Farmers in More Counties May Get Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry L. Brown, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, ordered the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act, designed to permit tenants to buy their farms, extended to 17 counties in Oklahoma, seven in Ohio and one in Maine.

Tenant farmers under the act may apply for loans with which to purchase farms during the current fiscal year. The Maine county designated was Aroostook.

The counties were chosen upon recommendation of the Farm Security Advisory Committees of the three states.

Text of President Roosevelt's Statement on Budget for 1939

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement by President Roosevelt summarizing the budget for the 1939 fiscal year which began July 1, 1938:

The attached summation presents revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1939 reflecting the changes which have occurred in the budget subsequent to its presentation to Congress in January.

At the time the 1939 budget estimates were prepared, it was hoped tha the business recession had run its course and that early in the calendar year 1938 we would witness a decided improvement. In my budget message to the Congress, however, I said—

"Furthermore, the economic situation may not improve—

"And if it does not, I expect the approval of Congress and the public for additional appropriations if they become necessary to save thousands of American families from dire need."

Business conditions not only did not improve, but gradually grew worse. This made it necessary to request additional appropriations to provide work relief for the unemployed and to lay out a program of federal public works which would not only aid the unemployed but would at the same time provide a needed stimulus to business. The business recession will likewise affect our revenues for the fiscal year 1939 and they will be materially lower and our expenditures much greater than were expected seven months ago.

Receipts and expenditures for 1938 compared with present estimates for 1939:

Receipts Put at $5,000,270,000

It is now estimated that total receipts for the fiscal year 1939 will amount to $5,000,270,000, as compared with actual receipts in 1938 of $6,241,661,227. Income taxes are expected to produce $621,900,000 less revenue than in 1938. Miscellaneous internal revenue will be $370,800,000 less, while social security taxes will be lower by $98,200,000. Taxes on carriers and their employees, due to the fact that the 1938 collections included 1937 accruals deferred by litigation, will be $64,600,000 less. The tax on unjust enrichment will produce $4,300,000 more revenue than in 1938. Customs revenues are expected to show a decrease of $81,000,000 and miscellaneous receipts will be less by $9,200,000.

Expenditures $8,985,167,600

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1939, excluding debt retirement, aggregate $8,985,157,600 as compared with actual expenditures of $7,700,909,327 for the fiscal year 1938. The principal increases are $216,900,000 for the civil departments and agencies, due chiefly to public works projects relating to highways, rivers and harbors and flood control, public buildings, and reclamation, and to additional loans by the rural electrification administration; $75,800,000 for an enlarged national defense program; $338,300,000 under the agricultural adjustment program on account of cotton price adjustment payments, parity payments under the new farm bill, and increased soil conservation payments; $46,800,000 for the increased requirements of the social security program; and $49,700,000 for payment of interest on the public debt.

Recovery and Relief

Expenditures for recovery and relief show a reduction of $113,500,000, but the funds provided for the Works Progress Administration are intended to cover only the period from July 1 to Feb. 28, and there is therefore included under "supplemental items" in the present revision an estimated expenditure of an additional $500,000,000 for the last four months of the fiscal year, to make the total fiscal year expenditures for recovery and relief $2,649,350,000.

Revolving fund items show an increase of $222,600,000, due to the increased expenditures under the Public Works Administration program for completion of projects under construction during 1938 and for beginning new projects in 1939. There is also included under "supplemental items" the sum of $100,000,000 to cover deficiency and supplemental estimates for the year.

There are decreases in estimated expenditures for 1939 below the actual expenditures for 1938 or $38,100,000 under the Veterans' Administration, $51,400,000 under the Civilian Conservation Corps, $23,700,000 under refunds, and $39,100,000 under "transfers to trust accounts."

Increase of $2,116,000,000

The increase in the present estimated expenditures over the expenditure estimates contained in the 1939 budget is $2,116,000,000. Of this amount approximately $1,912,000,000 is due to increases in the general public works program and the program of the relief of unemployment: $129,000,000 results from increases in the agricultural adjustment program; $45,000,000 from increased expenditures for the Civilian Conservation Corps; $45,000,000 for the expansion of national defense; $10,000,000 for refunds of taxes; $25,000,000 for supplemental items, and $50,000,000 under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on account of the elimination of the credit item of this amount, in accordance with the new policy announced in the statement accompanying the Treasury daily statement for July 1, 1938. On the other hand, there is a reduction of $100,000,000 below the former estimate under "transfers to trust accounts."

Deficit Put at $3,984,887,600

The estimated net deficit (excluding debt retirement) for the fiscal year 1939 will be $3,984,887,600, which is an increase of $2,525,639,500 over the actual net deficit for the fiscal year 1938, and $3,035,000,000 more than the estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1939 contained in the budget submitted to the Congress last January. This last mentioned increase is caused by the increased expenditures of $2,116,000,000 and a reduction in the revenue estimate of $919,000,000.

To finance this deficit it is now contemplated that the working balance in the general fund will be reduced by about $500,000,000 and that the gross public debt will be increased by about $3,485,000,000.

It should be pointed out, however, that this increase in the public debt does not mean that the treasury will borrow that additional sum on the market. There will be available during the fiscal year for investment in special issues of government obligations, the net sum of approximately $680,000,000, leaving $2,805,000,000 to finance on the market.

Gross Debt $40,650,000,000

In order to show more clearly the condition and distribution of the public debt, there is set forth below a statement of the debt on June 30, 1938, and the estimated debt on June 30, 1939:

(In millions of dollars)

	June 30 1939 (estimated)	June 30 1938
Market operations:		
Held by—		
Public	32,949	30,144
Federal reserve system	2,561a	2,544
Governmental agencies	569a	565
Government trust funds	1,217a	1,217
Total	37,295	34,490
Special issues:		
Held by—		
Old age reserve account	1,070	662
Unemployment trust fund	1,120	872
Railroad retirement account	50	66
Employees' retirement funds	460	396
Veterans' funds	826	849
Other	130	130
Total	3,385	3,075
Gross debt	40,650	37,165

a—For the purpose of this statement, it is assumed that no change will occur in these holdings.

Building Permits Show Increase Of 13 P. C. Over May

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits in June were the largest since January, and only 7 per cent below the comparable 1937 total, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., stated.

The value of permits issued in 215 cities last month totaled $87,625,427, against $77,606,469 in May and $94,752,583 a year ago.

The 13 per cent June increase over the previous month compared with a normal seasonal movement showing little change.

Aggregate value of permits issued during the first half year dropped 10 per cent behind 1937 totals. A number of cities reported substantial gains over the like period last year: Jacksonville, Fla., 123 per cent; New York, 28 per cent, and Houston, Tex., with a 24 per cent increase headed the group chalking up advances.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 62 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortments; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 801 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022, Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, driver; single; only those capable of interview in Chicago need apply. Address Box C-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

THOROUGHLY experienced; wide acquaintance with industrial executives in U. S. and Canada; can consider one or two substantial lines; glad to exchange references. Address S-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf instruction, swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TRADE
For sale at current value regardless of cost, fine Long Island home located on South Shore, 60 minutes from New York City. House contains 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, attached 2-car garage. Tastefully decorated; substantially constructed; slate roof, vapor heating system. Grounds effectively landscaped. Owner's change of business location makes it essential to dispose of this choice property immediately. Trade for income property would be considered. Address owner, A. A. HARTMAN, 114 Liberty St., New York City.

ROCKPORT, MASS.
GOLF, PAINTING, YACHTING
IMMEDIATE possession, furnished cottages for sale at moderate prices; ocean front and other lots for sale. THURSTON AGENCY, 20 Pleasant St. Tel. Rockport 534.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210

SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS. ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5131

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7362.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 31 folders. Your profits 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 53-A, N. Y.

Would you like to increase your income? We offer the finest complete exclusive line of cosmetics. Our company has a few territories open for the highest type representation. Commission at time of sale. WRITE FOR INFORMATION
Burdette Shepherd Cosmetic Co.
7079 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Celtex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Celtex Sportswear Co., 2133 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

TOILETRIES

EX-CEL-CIS PRODUCTS — Results assured; cosmetics of merit; quality nationally recognized; 10c brings samples. HAZEL PALMER, Holtville, California, Route 2 Box 83

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479 Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; many free cooking, lights, refrigeration, elevators, fireplaces, parking. REED-BARROWS, 126 Mass. Ave., Boston. KEN. 3930. Auto service.

BACK BAY — Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—A restricted building; 8 rooms, reception room, sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. Tel. ASP. 2355.

NEEDHAM, MASS., 1069 Central Ave.—2-rm. heated apt. with kitchen and bath; private home; garage optional; refs. Needham 0905-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share modern apartment with young girl or woman; Brentwood Village. 1310 Saratoga Ave. N. E. Dupont 2153.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BAGHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 FORD V-60 Standard Tudor, excellent condition, run less than 12,000 miles, private owner; very good price; terms. Call L. D. HALLETT, COMmonwealth 4330, Boston.

FOR GOOD USED CARS
See Mr. Schramm
Hoover Motors—Motor Mart Bldg.—Boston

BEAUTY SERVICE

SUMMER reductions: $7.50 Oil Permanents, $5; beautiful Ringlet and Spiral, $5; Permarents, $4. Phone Campbell's, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic, creek, lovely woodland, artistic home, splendid table; own cows, tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates lower. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms., mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; moderate rates.

"THE FULLER REST," quiet, beautiful scenery, good food; near Penna.'s Grand Canyon; $12. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 755 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
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GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

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UNUSUAL opportunity; attractive summer cottage, waterfront on Greenwich Bay; all conveniences; beautiful spot. Write for particulars C. M. MITCHELL, East Greenwich, R. I. R. F. D. Bay Ridge.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED adult care for infant, five days weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. Write JON WELLS, 7507 10th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study of those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I. N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

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FOR SALE—Furnished, year-around house, on Chautauqua Lake, modern improvements, steam heat; four bedrooms; bargain. Address Box 44, Maple Springs, N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4000. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Watchman. 186 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

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KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms, hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunporch, delicious home cooking; $18-$21 weekly. Augusta English.

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LIME ROCK LODGE, Lime Rock, Conn.—Beauty spot in the hills near Lakeville; ideal for rest, study; all sports nearby; music, mountain scenery; folder.

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PERRY COTTAGE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

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Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Large rooms, single house, spacious grounds; meals optional. Box 104, Lexington, Mass.

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Local Classified

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ELDERLY lady (blind), some care, room and board in refined Christian Science adult family; quiet neighborhood. Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. preferred. Write Box R-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Large, quiet, attractive, airy rooms; porches; free parking; beautiful location. Chel-Arc, 30 N. Chelsea Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at the Hotel Troy this summer; $1.50 daily, special weekly rates. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 92 WEST NEWTON ST.—Clean, attractive, homelike rooms with kitchenette privileges; daily or weekly rates. Com. 7845.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsborough St.—Comfortable rooms, tourist or permanent; free parking; reasonable rates. MRS. BELL, COM. 1881.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside room, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COM. 9763.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St. — Quiet, pleasant rooms, permanent or transient; privileges. COM. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rms., detached house; piazzas; permanent or traveling guests; parking. Long. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

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A quiet home atmosphere for permanent or transient guests; home comforts for elderly ladies; strictly home cooking. OCEan 1033.

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Exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, reasonable. CO. 5-8759.

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Private beach, fishing, golf, tennis; rooms with private bath and good food.

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By the month or week. Furnished cottage at $75 a month. Also apartments or accommodations in suites in large residence. Beds with hair mattresses. Delicious meals available at Inn close to estate. 10 minutes' walk to beach and bath houses. Busses pass the property. Address "BEACHCROFT COTTAGES, 155 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass., or Telephone LIB. 7171 (Boston, Mass.).

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(Continued)

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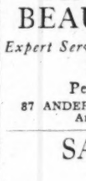

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Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MAPLEWOOD

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Woodruff
JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Call Us Today
for New Linoleum
No Charge for Estimates
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
356 PASSAIC AVENUE
Final Clearance Sale
of
Summer Dresses
$3.95 to $12.95
Telephone NUTLEY 2-0140

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Homemade Ice Cream and Candies
Fancy forms of ice cream for all occasions
Delivery Telephone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-{7055 7056
A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories, Motorcycle Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Pabstett Standard Cheese 2 pkgs. 29c
Tea Garden Breakfast Figs, reg. 25c a jar ..... 2 jars 35c
20 Mule Team Borax, reg. 29c 2 lb. pkg 25c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No Chemical Heat, No Wire, No Discomfort
124 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9611

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice ..... 89c doz.
Kirkman's Borax Soap .... 6 cakes 25c
20-Mule-Team Borax ... 2-lb. pkg. 25c
Wesson Oil ..... pt. 29c
55 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4070

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

While you are away—
Let Rosenbaum's Fill Your Needs
"Mail orders promptly filled"
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

The Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
Koppers Fuel
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

We Deliver
Wiebe's Food Shop
Fancy Groceries at Reasonable Price.
247 Teaneck Rd. Hack. 2-6445

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Headquarters for Hose and Lawn Sprinklers and all garden supplies.
Special: BIRD BATHS $1.29
130 Park Aveneue Ru. 2-6130

For FINE WORK
Call at
NEW YORK SHOE REPAIRING
(JOHN MAZZACCA)
100 Park Avenue, Rutherford

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
White Linen Suits
An Infinitely Superior Service
Retaining Their Original Whiteness and Body-Weight
37 UNION PL. SUM. 6-2122-23

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
UTILITY MOTH CHESTS AND CLOSETS
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield. Ave.

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

The CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
CHATHAM, N. J. Ph. CH. 4-2400

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

WESTFIELD

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS
WATCHUNG DUNELLEN SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARIAN Y. MARTIN
EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE with
Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
Insurance Counselors Exclusively
53 Elm Street — Westfield 2-3115
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES
New York Summit

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal · Lumber · Millwork
Mason Materials · Hardware
Paint

CHATTIN BROTHERS
139 CENTRAL AVENUE
Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 0032
Awnings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

BISSELL'S
Westfield Textile Store
Yard Goods—Curtains—Domestics
221 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0296
All Curtains and Curtain Materials at Special Low Prices.

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

These "Famous" Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver, Peacock, Vitality, Arnold, Authentic
Walk-Over, Dr. Locke, Rhythm Step, Balance in Motion, Bilt-Rite, Florsheim

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
624 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS
MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPTS.
7TH AND EDGMONT AVE.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
July Clearance Spring Merchandise!

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
The House for Wedding Rings
Plain or Diamond Set
107 West 9th St., just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Traut, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
General Electric Refrigerators
Sold on Payment Plan

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
—FIRESTONE TIRES—
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-601

You'll find many chances to Save during
Our Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Which Starts July 14
Shop in Air-Conditioned Comfort
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

PALM BEACH SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN—$17.75
in light and dark shades. For business and sports wear.
In sizes for men of all builds.
Pomeroy's
Greatest Department Store
Harrisburg, Penna.

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL QUALITY
is apparent in every one of our offerings . . . whether it be a tempting meal or delectable baked dessert from the Pastry Shop
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn. Street

See Frigidaire First and Save!
Second Floor at
POMEROY'S
Dial 6111 for Representative

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

The Talk of the Town!
Supreme Home Style Peaches!
The Finest Peaches We Ever Tasted. Better Than Home Canned Peaches.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6283

More People in Berks County
EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

SCRANTON

GIFTS
Pottery
Glassware
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8921

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance
with Service
1923 North Main Avenue and 609 Brooks Building

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHEERY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 4-6673

THE HEINZ STORE'S
Sale of Summer Shoes!
Madelons! Collegiennes! Linens! Buck! For Sports and Dress!
3.98 4.98 6.98
Regularly $5.00 to $8.75

SEWICKLEY

The Success of Your Future May Depend on Just What Is Written "Between the Covers" of One of Our Bank Books
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" *Quaker State Oils*
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SANKA COFFEE
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

1938 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Cool clothes Clearance
OPEN EVENINGS
BUCHNER'S

PRE-CLOSING CLEARANCE SALE
GOWN SHOP
ON PARK AVENUE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2529

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
628 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6584-W

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
Offers during the Summer Months Special Prices On
Remodeling and Repairing
All Advanced Styles Now Showing At Summer Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

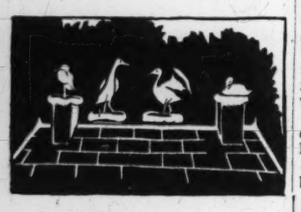
Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Picturesque

Traveling around nowadays, one hears — and sees — much of the spoiling of the countryside by growing industrialization, in the unhandsome shape of smoke stacks, roadside advertisements, gas stations, and the like. So it comes as a welcome change to hear of a factory which is intended to enrich rural beauty.

We learn that just such a factory has been started by a far-sighted businessman in Jutland, Denmark. It is claimed to be the only one of its kind in the world. And well it may be, for it is manufacturing storks' nests.

A Danish farmer likes to have a stork nesting on the roof of his farmhouse—and those who know how very picturesque a stork on a housetop can be will applaud the good taste.



The Housing Estate

It appears, however, that storks are inclined to be lazy, and unless a nest is provided they prefer to fly southward until they either actually do find a ready-built nest, or else reckon they have gone far enough anyway. Jutland's nest factory provides a solution to the problem.

Good News

From Jutland we fly south ourselves, to Warsaw, where K. M. reports coming across a crowd of jubilant children outside a schoolhouse and receiving the following reply on asking the reason for their rejoicing:

"Somebody has nailed up a notice from the cinema next door onto our school door."

"Well, what does it say?"

"Entrance Forbidden to Children Under 16!"

Took a Tip

K. M., being of the country, knew the language. But A. G. L., of London, tells us a story which suggests that knowledge of languages, or lack of it, need not always matter so very much to the "innocent" in Europe.

When A. G. L. was in Riga, Latvia, he had to make a train journey to Tallinn, Estonia, without the benefit of a companion to act as an interpreter. Arriving at the railway station, he was in rather a quandary, for he knew not one word of the language. So he approached a porter and simply said: "Tallinn?"

The porter took him by the arm, led him to the booking office, took his wallet from him, paid for his ticket, and returned wallet, ticket, and change with a courteous smile.

The Englishman then held out a handful of coins, the value of which he did not know, and raised his eyebrows. The porter correctly interpreted the gesture, selected two coins as a suitable tip, and went his way. Our friend later discovered that the porter had undertipped himself!

Shaking

It is reported to us that an observatory in another distant part of Europe not long ago puzzled natural science circles by sending out reports of earthquakes almost every day for a week, while other seismic stations were quite silent.

On Friday of this exciting week, says our informant, after recording a severe movement on the seismographs and reckoning it meant a quake in the East Indies, an observatory official heard a noise in the passage. He found a man there chopping wood. When ordered away, the man refused to budge, declaring that he lived there and had every right to chop as much wood as he wanted to chop.

The story goes that the local town council, without consulting anyone, had moved several families into a disused part of the observatory buildings. An investigation into the movements of these families revealed the following causes for the seismographs' overtime work:

Monday: Landslide in Angora—Moving day for the families.

Tuesday: Disturbance in Ukraine—Game of hide-and-go-seek played by children.

Wednesday: Earthquake in the Andes—Family argument.

Thursday: Seismic upheaval in East Indies—New neighbor chopping wood.

The families were rehoused elsewhere.

J. A. M.

"Well, either Junior is peering down the end of this telescope or there IS a Man in the Moon!"

May Their Tribe Increase!

Monitor Camera Club from Justice M. Mathews, Jr., Seattle; Inset, E. P. Nunn, Ottawa

The Snapshot of the Deer Resting Was Made in Yosemite National Park, Calif. The Inset Was Snapped in Richmond Park, Surrey, Eng.

Daily Anecdote

'O. H. M. S.'

As a small boy in an English High School, Henry Drummond stood and watched the older students decorating the school in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. From papers of various colors they cut out mottoes and crests of the Prince and pasted them in the windows. Presently the paper ran short, and Henry was told to go out and buy some more; but he refused.

"But do you know," said one of the students, "that it is O. H. M. S.?"

"On His Majesty's Service? You don't really mean it?" exclaimed Henry. And then, bursting with pride, he ran off on the errand at once.

"Since that day," said Professor Drummond, relating the incident, "I have often been confronted with difficult and disagreeable duties, but I have tried to accept them cheerfully, with the thought that I was 'On His Majesty's Service.'"

Quotation for Today

THE difficult is that which can be done immediately, the impossible that which takes a little longer.—NANSEN

Brevities

Office Economist: The modern home is one in which a switch regulates everything but the children.

Los Angeles Times: A blonde, held in New York, is so plain that when recently arrested as a spy, no reporter described her as beautiful.

Punch ©: A noted European doctor has discovered that blondes eat less than their darker sisters. Can this be why gentlemen prefer them?

Detroit News: Selectivity is that something in radio which gives one 52 renditions of "Whistle While You Work" in a full turn of the dial.

St. Louis Star-Times: Regardless of size, it isn't a hick town unless the successful must talk and look poor to keep from losing customers.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Farm mortgages are at their lowest total in 17 years. Another blow at the old-fashioned melodrama.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Garden of Uzza

Among the various gardens mentioned in the Old and New Testaments we find reference to one described as the "garden of Uzza," which is spoken of in connection with Manasseh, King of Judah, being denominated as "the garden of his own house"; the implication being that it was near Jerusalem, the capital of Judah, though its exact position is not stated (cf. II Kings 21:18).

It is regarded as not improbable that this garden marked the spot where Uzzah (sometimes spelled "Uzza") "died by the ark of God" as it was being moved from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem (II Sam. 6:7). It was in this garden of Uzza, hard by his royal palace, that King Manasseh was buried (II Kings 21:18); while we read of his son Amon, that he too "was buried in his sepulchre in the garden of Uzza" (verse 26).

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Really Is a Breadfruit Tree?

The name "breadfruit tree" may call to mind a fanciful picture of golden loaves of bread dangling from branches; but there is, however, actually a breadfruit tree, which is native to Polynesia and Malaysia, where its fruit occupies somewhat the dietary place held by cereals in temperate zones. The tree belongs to the same general family as the mulberry and the fig, and if not crowded, grows to a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The breadfruit tree is a strictly tropical plant, requiring a hot, moist atmosphere.

The fruit is round or oval, and is from four to six inches long; and the edible part lies between the somewhat rough rind and the core. Different varieties of the tree ripen at varying periods, making possible an almost continuous supply of breadfruit.

This delicacy may be prepared in a number of ways. The fruit is picked just before it ripens, at which time it is crammed with a starchy substance resembling fresh bread. In the South Sea Islands it is commonly baked whole in a pit filled with hot embers, after which the edible part is scooped out. The flavor of the resulting dish resembles that of boiled potatoes and sweet milk.

Another way of preparing breadfruit is to beat the edible portion into a paste, after which it may be stored underground for weeks.

Breadfruit may be eaten with meat and gravy as a vegetable, or it may be mixed with coconut milk to make a very delightful pudding. Or, it may be preserved by cutting

the fruit into thin slices and drying them in the sun. The dried slices may then be made into flour for use in bread, puddings, or biscuits.

The breadfruit tree proves very useful to the natives, for it not only produces food, but the inner bark is made into a kind of cloth. The wood (which resembles mahogany) is made into boats and furniture, and the milky fluid that oozes out when the stem is slashed is made into caulking material and glue.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

Family Incomes

Two thirds of American families have incomes under $2,000, and one third have incomes less than $1,200.

Changing Age Composition

Total population of the United States increased 16.1 per cent between 1920 and 1930. Children under five comprised 1.6 per cent less in 1930, and the number 75 and over increased 30.2 per cent.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Patience Bears Fruit

Leavenworth, Kan.

A man confined in the Federal Penitentiary here was stirred by an impulse common to every normal person—to lavish some attention upon something or someone about him. Amid the unpromising surroundings he caught an ordinary mouse, and taught it to do some astonishing things.

He would carry the mouse in his blouse pocket, removing it and placing it on a table before which he sat. The rodent would play about unconcernedly unless frightened, when it would run up the man's arm and across his shoulder, whereupon he would replace it snugly in his pocket.

While it was on the table the man had only to say, "Wash your face," to have it stand upon its rear legs and pass its paws back and forth over its face.

"I saw it do that," he explained, "and said to it, over and over again, 'Wash your face,' until it associated the deed with the words. It required only patience and considerate attention to the mouse to have it do this. Are not animals so-called 'dumb' and unintelligent because, through the years, we have expected only that of them?"

At his command the mouse would also stand and assume an attitude of fighting with its forepaws. If he held a bit of string above it, the mouse would respond to an order to leap up and grasp it, thereafter doing twists and turns like an acrobat.

The inmate had built a cage for it in his cell; and at his command it would enter and leave this, paying no attention whatever to what anyone else might say to it.

The question the man asked seems a fair one. There can be no reasonable doubt that kindness and patience evoke a response. Recognizing more, expecting more, and claiming more, mankind may in more directions than are realized, experience more.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mice Aren't Quiet Enough for Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — HERE WE ARE INSIDE THE OLD HOUSE... DO YOU SEE ANYTHING ?
MY, BUT IT IS DARK AND GLOOMY — I CANNOT SEE WHY OUR CHAUFFEUR WOULD WANT TO COME HERE !!
IT'S A BIG PLACE, ISN'T IT ?! — WHERE DO YOU SUPPOSE THIS HALL GOES ?
KITCHEN, PERHAPS !
SHOULD WE EXPLORE UPSTAIRS OR DOWNSTAIRS ??
WELL — WHEN WE SAW THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW, IT WAS ONE OF THE BACK ROOMS DOWNSTAIRS...
THEN I GUESS WE'D BETTER LOOK AROUND DOWNSTAIRS — BUT BE AS QUIET AS A MOUSE!!
QUIET AS A MOUSE ?? DON'T YOU GO STAMPING AROUND HERE LIKE A MOUSE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Does He or Doesn't He— ?*

By CARMACK

"Hey!" I wiggled and said to the Boss today — "Come with me - I want to show you something" —
And I finally coaxed him to where my dog friend lives that has the dandy new house - "There", I wagged, "isn't that a beauty!"
He agreed that it was - But not a word did he say about building me one —
Shucks — Doesn't he know how to take a hint?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Recognition*

By THE HAGERS

NOW, GANDER JIM SELDOM CROWS ABOUT HIS WRITINGS—VERSE OR PROSE.
"FOR YEARS I'VE LABORED WITH A SMILE TO PERFECT RHYTHM, GRACE, AND STYLE.
AT LAST MY WORK IS RECOGNIZED; ACCEPTED, TOO, I'VE BEEN ADVISED.
I'VE WRITTEN 'HOW TO MEND A SCREEN,' FOR THE DUCK MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a message from a reader—and an answer:

ABC DCFGCD HBI JKLNOAJ ABC PCQA RKSSTC HDOACJ ABFA BC KPGCDJAFPCJ RKSSTCJ UDIN DCFGCDJ FDC HCTXINCG, BCJ XIDDCXA!

Use 'Em Again!

This puzzle is shared by W-P-K. As usual, the letters in the left-hand column may be used as many times as necessary to form words as defined. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the correct word. As an example, MISP = (a river, 11) Mississippi.

WREN ASP — (a publication, 9) =
CITE PAR — (value highly, 10) =
DUCT FILES — (obstacles, 12) =

Letter Juggling

Two 9-letter words may be formed from the 9 letters given below. Use all 9 letters in each word:

A E G I M N R S U

Find the Numbers!

One number is ⅔ of another, and their product, plus their sum, is 69. Find the numbers!

Fun With Synonyms

Another 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	firm	agreeable	
2	elevated	gnarled	
3	masked	rigid	1
4	beneficial	eventful	
5	harmonious	inert	
6	notable	heroic	
7	knotty	droll	
8	brave	helpful	
9	facetious	towering	
10	indolent	screened	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The reader who submits the next puzzle writes that he understands puzzles from readers are welcomed. He's correct!

Use 'Em Again: Newspaper, appreciate, difficulties.

Letter Juggling: Measuring, geraniums.

Find the Numbers: 6 and 9.

Fun With Synonyms: Firm—rigid; elevated—towering; masked—screened; beneficial—helpful; harmonious—agreeable; notable—eventful; knotty—gnarled; brave—heroic; facetious—droll; indolent—inert.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Declination Not Resignation

Question: In our club, officers are elected in March to take office on the first regular meeting in October. During the interim, previously elected officers are in charge. A resignation has now been received from one of the newly elected officers. Bylaws state that vacancies in office shall be filled by persons appointed by the Executive Committee, to serve until the annual election. Which executive committee should appoint the officer in the case of this resignation, taking place between March and October, the one now serving or the one taking up active work in October?

Answer: Strictly speaking, the officer-elect has not resigned the office, but has resigned, or rather, declined the election. This is usually done as soon as one is notified of election; but in this case the bylaws allow a period of seven months between election and taking office, and any declination in that period is a declination of the election. Thus there is as yet no vacancy in office to be filled by appointment under the bylaw quoted, but rather an incomplete election. Just what course to follow depends upon the wording of the bylaw fixing terms of office and the degree of authority given the executive committee between regular meetings.

If the bylaws provide that officers shall take office at the regular meeting in October and serve until their successors are elected, the present officer would continue in office until the election is completed. This may be done at the October meeting, previous notice thereof being given. If the bylaws specify exactly one year for the term of office, from October to October, the present officer automatically goes out of office prior to the October meeting. In such case, if a special meeting is feasible, one should be called to complete the election. If the bylaws make no provision for special meetings, but give the Executive Committee all power to act between regular meetings, the present Committee may complete the election. If it does not do so, and if the present officer automatically goes out of office in October, there will then be a vacancy in office, which the Executive Committee then functioning may fill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Accessories

Ends

"HANKOW, China, Wednesday, July 13—The mounting toll of dead and injured in yesterday's Japanese air raid on Wuchang . . . early today put the casualties at nearly 500, almost all civilians." (From a New York Times wireless dispatch.)

Means

"WASHINGTON, July 8—American firms sold Japan and China more than $20,000,000 worth of war supplies during their first year of conflict. . . . In the last six months Japan has become a bigger buyer by several hundred thousand dollars. War supplies . . . were principally airplanes, motors and accessories." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

It Depends Who Is Indorsed

ELECTION results in Oklahoma show Senator J. Elmer Thomas, beneficiary of a pat on the back from President Roosevelt, to be running well ahead of his two competitors in the race for the Democratic nomination for Senator.

It will probably be said that this indicates the great power which the President wields in what has generally been considered local politics. In the present case, the figures do show the New Deal enormously popular in Oklahoma when it can give its opponents the benefit of a divided field in two races and muster a two-to-one vote to name its men. Both in the Senatorial race and in that for Governor, the pro-Administration vote was divided between two candidates, while the anti-Administration strength was centered on one.

Yet a comparison with other primaries will prove that the National Administration's indorsement is not the overwhelming factor that might be supposed. A great deal more still depends on the individual candidates and on the states in which the race is run. If the Presidential nod could determine the result, the Oklahoma gubernatorial nomination would have gone to W. S. Key, former State WPA Administrator, but instead incomplete returns show him running second to Leon C. Phillips, an independent State legislator, also classed as a New Dealer.

Any interpretation of the totals simply cannot ignore the fact that Senator Thomas—even though one may count his monetary inflation views an aberration—has served his state with dignity and integrity through a long legislative career and is still able to do so. In other words, the New Deal had an able man to indorse. The same was true in Florida where it supported young Senator Claude Pepper, but when it tried to unseat another man of ability, integrity and sound record in Iowa it encountered a stiff rebuff. And when the Paul McNutt forces in Indiana cast about for someone with whom to sidetrack an anti-court-plan Senator, Frederick Van Nuys, they found that to nominate an unknown and precipitate a three-cornered race would simply let the Republicans in.

After all, it appears, the people of the states have their own ideas on the choice of their representatives and officials. When the New Deal backs a strong and well-liked candidate it wins; where it doesn't, it loses.

Putting Time to Flight

THE blazing flight of Howard Hughes' 2,200-horsepower star wagon east to west around the world knocks our conception of time into another tailspin. From Moscow to Omsk and off again! Almost as quick as the printed page can spread the news; sooner than excited stay-behinds can devour the thrilling details of this roaring bolt across the blue, Hughes and his mates have sighted, landed, left, what headlines complacently call the next objective. Manhattan commuters learn that the Hughes plane is winging over mid-Asia from Omsk to Yakutsk. But that was morning. By afternoon, the headlines have whisked them out toward Bering Sea on the welcome lap that leads to an American outpost at Fairbanks, Alaska.

Actually there is much more to this running drama of plane and press than that which the hurried flight of Howard Hughes provides. The 220-mile-an-hour tempo his Lockheed motors are pounding out of space is slow as compared with the lightning speed of radio which brings the flyer's voice to listeners at home, or the transradiomarine device which transmits photographs of the landing at Le Bourget to New York within a few minutes.

Aviation has progressed in more ways than one in the past decade. The Hughes plane's radio equipment weighs a ton-and-a-half. This is more than half the total weight of the plane Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris. Much has been made of the fact that aviation has halved the time for the Atlantic crossing within the last eleven years. But the progress in radio communication is proportionately many times greater. Progress does not run in grooves. And the Hughes flight only shows in how many different ways men are winning out in their conquest of time and space.

Economic Encirclement?

NOT so much "economic encirclement" as economic reality is working to Germany's disadvantage in regions where in the last few years the Third Reich has made important trade inroads through a system of "blocked mark" payments. When Germany buys under this system she pays in marks which are valid only for purchase of goods in Germany. The trade establishes a credit in Germany. But this credit is not one which the other nation can transform through the foreign exchange market into money with which to buy goods wherever they can be bought most advantageously.

Brazil has been trading with Germany on these terms, as have several countries of southeastern Europe. Now it is reported that all trade between Germany and Brazil may cease because Brazil is refusing to honor "blocked marks." This refusal can be easily understood without reference to "economic encirclement," which is the quasi-political term some German quarters use to describe developments in South America.

Germany has been buying from Brazil more than she has sold to that State. Trade between the two countries put Germany increasingly in debt to Brazil. But Brazil could collect only by taking German goods on German terms. For a while such an arrangement may appeal to a nation in need of foreign trade, especially in years of general economic disturbance. But the rewards are likely to be so one-sided that, after a period of trial, any reasonable alternative must appear more desirable.

Not only in South America but in southeastern Europe there are indications that the barter system is unsatisfactory to nations trading with Germany. Roumania, for instance, welcomes Britain's "efforts to gain ground economically" in that part of the world because Roumania feels the alternative is to tie herself solely to Germany in trade that cannot be without political implications.

German charges of encirclement by "dollar diplomacy" in South America therefore require interpretation. Nations that trade with the United States or with Great Britain—indeed, with any country whose currency is convertible into the currencies of other nations—are free to choose their own markets when they have money to spend, and therefore are freer to choose their political partners.

Detouring a Deadlock

IF IT would work, the compromise Governor Hurley has offered the Massachusetts Legislature for taking care of the State's unemployed appears to be politically the most feasible plan for ending the present gubernatorial-General Court deadlock yet presented. But, unfortunately, the Governor's plan for diverting $4,000,000 from the highway fund to be used by the Public Works Department in work relief projects, another $450,000 to be used by the Metropolitan District Commission, and still another $4,000,000 toward alleviation of the state tax, appears to leave some questions unanswered.

Not the least of these is why the Governor was convinced only last month that $17,500,000 was needed for relief while today his estimate has dropped to $4,450,000. If that amount will suffice, however, then the Governor's proposal deserves earnest consideration. It avoids a bond issue; it keeps the state tax—which has such important bearing on local property levies—within hailing distance of previous rates.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association objects, in the first place, that diversion of highway funds may result in a $1,000,000 loss of federal aid road money. That is a consideration, certainly, but in times of emergency sometimes a sacrifice must be made.

As for the Federation's second objection, that the $4,450,000 could be too easily used for purposes of political patronage, the Legislature might apply Leverett Saltonstall's suggestion that jobs be given out by a non-partisan committee, strictly on the basis of need.

Taking Tone Apart

DID Stradivarius know? That is a question which even the oscillograph may fail to answer. But whether or not the master violin maker of Cremona knew how he put the Stradivarius tone into violins, modern research apparently is finding out what that tone consists of. From this achievement to that of actually producing the tone should be only a few bow-lengths. A report on the experiments of Poul Jarnak, Danish natural scientist, points out that once the wave form of a tone has been ascertained, harmonic analysis reveals the distribution of sound energies among the fundamental tones and the overtones. It is this distribution that matters.

There long has been a legend about varnish, and many violin makers have experimented with varnish in the hope of matching the "Strad's" tone. Others have considered that general workmanship—co-ordination of all the parts of the instrument—was more important, given, of course, suitable wood. What modern research apparently has not yet developed the courage to tackle is the question why a violin sounds the way it does when the boy next door . . . ! But one can see even Stradivarius shaking his head sadly in response to that question.

The Roots of Peace

Book News of the Day

MRS. H. M. SWANWICK in THE ROOTS OF PEACE (London: Jonathan Cape. 3s. 6d.) does not profess to supply a lightning cure for war. She has no magic peace pills. She believes in moral force, and the doubtless slow process of right education. She believes in the timely solution of problems by the co-operative spirit. She is particularly insistent on the part that free and conscious womanhood can play in the rational reconstruction of the world.

Mrs. Swanwick shows that though there exist alliances, rivalries of satiated and of unsatisfied nations, some scores of independent and sovereign powers—of a collectivity of nations we have not yet seen the beginning. Properly she condemns the notion that the Covenant of the League is sacrosanct, or that any "principle" is involved in the method of sanctions. Sanctions are merely a means and they have demonstrably been an ill-conceived and unworkable means. Unhappily, they have been given the leading place in the creed of a new theology.

* * *

What is worse, they have served to stir hatreds. Emile Zola, pointing out that it was difficult to find suitable pretexts for war, long ago ironically put forward a "sublime idea"—that we should fight for good causes wherever they were to be found, lend our armies to "pacify" the world, call our soldiers soldiers of civilization, and impose the most rigorous discipline for the sake of liberty. Mrs. Swanwick acutely remarks that many who are confident of doing fine things are obeying the basest motives.

It is at least obvious that before there can be collective coercion there must be a central authority. There is certainly no such central authority at Geneva. Mrs. Swanwick, taking a lesson from the United States, remarks that there it was found necessary to have a common purpose, a legislature, a judicature, and a single armed force. We must begin at the right end, and cease to pretend that a League which is not even representative of the greater sovereign powers can act by coercion.

* * *

As in her earlier book, "Collective Insecurity," of which this is a constructive sequel, Mrs. Swanwick's arguments are cogent and concentrated. She ably analyzes the causes of war, and includes the activities of mistaken "pacifists." With a good deal of truth, she blames the mischief-makers, "especially the diplomatic correspondents, who are always on the watch to discredit by half-truths or suggestions of treachery" the tentative approaches of governments and diplomatists for the advancement of civilization beyond the bomber and submarine stage. Publicists, as well as many public men and women, are grievously responsible for the bellicose attitudes of the two camps into which the world is divided today. No more suggestive, more informative, or more persuasive book has been written, on a subject which concerns everybody in the world today, than the present little volume. S. H.

Looking Under the Bureaus

NEWSPAPER correspondents "covering" Washington often find it advantageous to talk personally to government officials, but try and find them!

When Isabella Greenway first went to the capital as Congresswomen from the wide open spaces of Arizona, she threatened to get a pair of roller skates to take her around the endless marble corridors she had to traverse in behalf of her constituents.

With comfortable shoes and long strides, the length isn't so important if in the end you find what you are looking for. To know how Alice felt when she tried to follow the White Rabbit as it scurried down that long passage toward Wonderland, just take the little electric car that shuttles back and forth from the Senate Office Building to the Capitol and try to find your way out of the musty subterranean tunnels at the Capitol end. A newspaperman has half his Capitol training when he can take the right turns.

The architects of the Commerce Department Building and the new addition to the Senate Office Building had such an eye for grilled gates and bisecting driveways that they forgot all about the newspaperman who searches for a room number on the first floor, finds himself suddenly up against a blank wall and is told he has to go to the floors above to find a bridge across the drive.

Prize of all, reporters are agreed, is the new Post Office Department which at one end turns into the Interstate Commerce Commission without warning. Here the architects have soared to new heights in department planning. Curving halls! It's all a part of a big new circle in the center of the imposing federal triangle but that won't show up to advantage until the whole layout is completed. At present it's only a maze and a mystery.

* * *

If you know the surrounding territory you can get your bearings by getting to a window and looking out. Like as not, you will have a mental picture of Twelfth and Pennsylvania Avenue and the scene you behold will turn out to be the Washington Monument and Constitution Avenue.

At one point you come face to face with a huge mural of a stagecoach fighting off Indians. Right then you think you wouldn't mind changing places with them. You recall the amusement park "old mill" where bright pictures come by from time to time to keep children from becoming desperate in the darkness. Now and then a lone messenger boy makes his appearance but he doesn't seem to know much about numbers off his beaten path.

When Arthur Hyde came to Washington to be Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover he told a friend his bureaus were so scattered he felt like a hen trying to sit on a flock of young turkeys. The number of bureaus has increased by leaps and bounds under the New Deal. The giant construction program has not kept up with them. Government clerks swarm at 9 a. m. into stores, apartment houses and office buildings, leased from private owners, and out again at 4:30. The old-age pension system records are being kept in an old bottling plant on the Baltimore waterfront until there is a building for them in the capital.

* * *

Visions of bygone days rise up as a Farm Security clerk takes you back of his desk and shows you a servants' call box where in gold letters are still written, "Miss Evalyn's room," and "Mr. Vincent's room." It's the palatial mansion where Senator Tom Walsh led his family successfully up the social ladder after he "struck it rich" in the gold mines of Colorado. The ballroom and pipe organ are still there, stark reminders of a day that used to be.

Of course there's the problem of knowing where you want to go before you start. You must decide whether it is the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Housing Authority or the Home Owners' Loan you want. They are in widely scattered buildings.

Sometimes it seems simpler to use the telephone. But then you have to "hold on" while patient clerks transfer you from branch to branch until suddenly you've lost the thread and have to start all over again.

It wouldn't be so bad if bureaus and officials in bureaus would stay in one location. But strange faces are always appearing behind familiar desks. Then you spend half a day looking for your old news source or give up with a conviction that he's lost forever in the great government whirlpool.

Present-day architects may not like the style of the staid old State, War, and Navy Building, but you're pretty sure to find the bureau you're looking for there, unless it's under the Navy and then you'll find it's a mile or so down on toward the Lincoln Memorial.

MARY HORNADAY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Privilege

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the enthusiastic endorsement by Congressman Ralph O. Brewster of the Townsend Plan as representing "The American way of life," I would request the opportunity of presenting a totally opposite view.

The Townsend Plan does not in the slightest degree diminish civilization's great curse—privilege. It would not lessen its exactions. This being so we must assume proponents of the plan are oblivious to the fundamental cause of economic maladjustments, unaware of those economic exploitations which Carlyle recognized as reaching down into the pockets of the poor in so subtle a way that they are unconscious that the process operates.

Privilege in the form of land-speculation would indulge in a riot beyond anything the most unscrupulous promoters had theretofore dreamed of. "Boom" towns and "boom acreage" would milk the newcomers. If the adherents of the "Townsend Plan" do not wish to fly from the ills—in common with those who have not crossed the sixty-year line—we now have, and avoid the bitter disillusionment to follow, they might be better employed in studying the ramifications and inexorable exactions of privilege, rather than dream of a laborless ease.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER

Dr. Wheelock, Dartmouth Founder

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor is usually so accurate that I was surprised to read in your issue that Samson Occum, the Indian, was the founder of Dartmouth College.

May I correct this? Dr. Eleazar Wheelock was the founder of Dartmouth College. He moved his school from Lebanon, Conn., to Hanover, N. H., in order to benefit a larger number of Indians.

If one refers to Dr. Wheelock's Almanack in the January, 1934, Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, one reads under the caption "Memoirs of Dr. Wheelock," by David McClure and Elijah Parish, published in 1811, these words: "Dr. Wheelock exhibited uncommon fortitude at such an advanced age to travel 170 miles and take up his abode in a dreary wilderness. This he did from no other motive than to be useful to mankind." In the "Almanack" in the March, 1934, issue we read, "The sufferings of this little colony and its worthy founder were not inconsiderable during several months from their arrival and even to the following spring." In the May, 1934, issue the "Almanack" tells us: "In this secluded retreat, and in these humble dwellings, this enterprising colony passed a long and dreary winter. The students pursued their studies with diligence; contentment and peace were not interrupted, even by murmurs."

I have read that Samson Occum, the Indian, was sent to England to solicit funds for the college, and that Lord Dartmouth gave most generously, the college was named for him. Occum's efforts were appreciated and various things at the college such as Occum Pond and Occum Club, and so forth, were named in his honor.

The new Merriam-Webster Dictionary gives us this information: "Wheelock, Eleazar. Am. Clerg. Founder and first pres. Dart. Col. 1711-1799."

MRS. EMMA DICKENSON WOOD
Waterbury, Conn.

Papers of John Sherman

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., is a collection of Sherman papers; but it is sadly lacking in letters written by the late John Sherman. Since he had thousands of correspondents scattered over the United States, many of his letters probably have been preserved in private hands. It is desired to borrow such letters, so that copies may be added to the collection permanently housed in the Library. Loans of letters are particularly desired at this time, because a biography of Senator Sherman is under preparation at the Library.

JEANNETTE P. NICHOLS,
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Parliamentary Charivari

IN THE SHADOW OF BIG BEN
By Alfred Edwards, M. P.

LONDON

SIR JOHN SIMON, Chancellor of the Exchequer's, presentation of his first budget was characteristically business like; although he called it "a three-act drama." Truth to tell, there was little that could be termed dramatic in the firstly, secondly, and thirdly of its review of the past year, its forecast for the current year and its provision of little surprises for the taxpayer if its estimates should fall short of the mark.

However, the announcement of an extra sixpence on the income tax did provide a sort of tragi-comedy, and the faces of many of the Chancellor's supporters more than hinted that they were not enjoying it too much.

Another not too agreeable surprise was an extra tax on oil; and it was the turn of the Opposition to look glum when a further tax of 2d. a pound on tea made a fresh inroad upon the slender resources of the poor and the amenities of their not too lavishly furnished breakfast tables. However, the budget, taken as a whole, was a strong one, and Sir John is to be congratulated upon having taken his courage in both hands and imposed that extra sixpence—even if it has earned him the nickname of "Simon the tanner." (Non-English readers please note that "tanner" is slang for sixpence.)

Question time is always dramatic, with its attacks upon government policy, and there is an abundance of comic relief when Opposition "Dan Lenos"—such as Mr. William Gallagher, our one and only Communist—are in form. Mr. Gallagher loves the unanswerable question; such, for instance, as his innocent enquiry why the British Government should make such a fuss about the Mexican Government taking possession of the oil business when they themselves had just passed legislation to take possession of all the British coal.

* * *

Mr. Winston Churchill had a big party of several hundred members at his flat on Budget night. If and when Winston gets going with a real following, something will happen. He has, almost from the beginning, been criticizing the Government for lack of vision in its rearmament program, and in nearly every case he has been proved right.

Mr. Churchill is the sort of man the late Arnold Bennett would have loved—he's a "card." During the Premiership of Stanley Baldwin (now relegated to "another place"), he drew an admirable word picture of the man who should be Minister for Defense. Was it, one wonders, just dullness or was it maybe native shrewdness which prevented the Premier from recognizing in that picture the Right Hon. Member for Epping? (Mr. Churchill himself.)

Mr. Churchill is, however, a dangerous man to keep out of a government, and one wonders how long Mr. Chamberlain will resist the strong appeal for a man of his determination. He is unquestionably one of Britain's most competent statesmen; but one sometimes wonders whether he would be more valuable as an administrator than he is as a critic of the Government. In this latter capacity he is an undoubted asset to the Opposition.

* * *

The United Front controversy is one which ebbs and flows as constantly as the sea. There is talk now of a new line-up; with Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Churchill as leaders. Liberals are strongly in favor, but Labor sticks to its party decision against a United Front. There is, of course, some kicking over the traces here and there; and prominent Labor members are appearing with members of both the other parties and also with Communists, on public platforms.

In the Budget debate the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, made a palpable hit when he said—in reply to Sir John Simon's statement that the policy of the Government was beginning to have its effect on world peace—that in that case it was strange that the Chancellor should have announced that the peak of arms expenditure would not be reached until 1939 or 1940. And so we go on!

Injunction to the Sparrows

Before sleep numbs your wings release
them, hold
The feel of liberty until they slack
Dimly from hawk and harm.

Be visited by slanting light, secure
Beneath dun feathers a residual warmth
Against the chill of slumber.

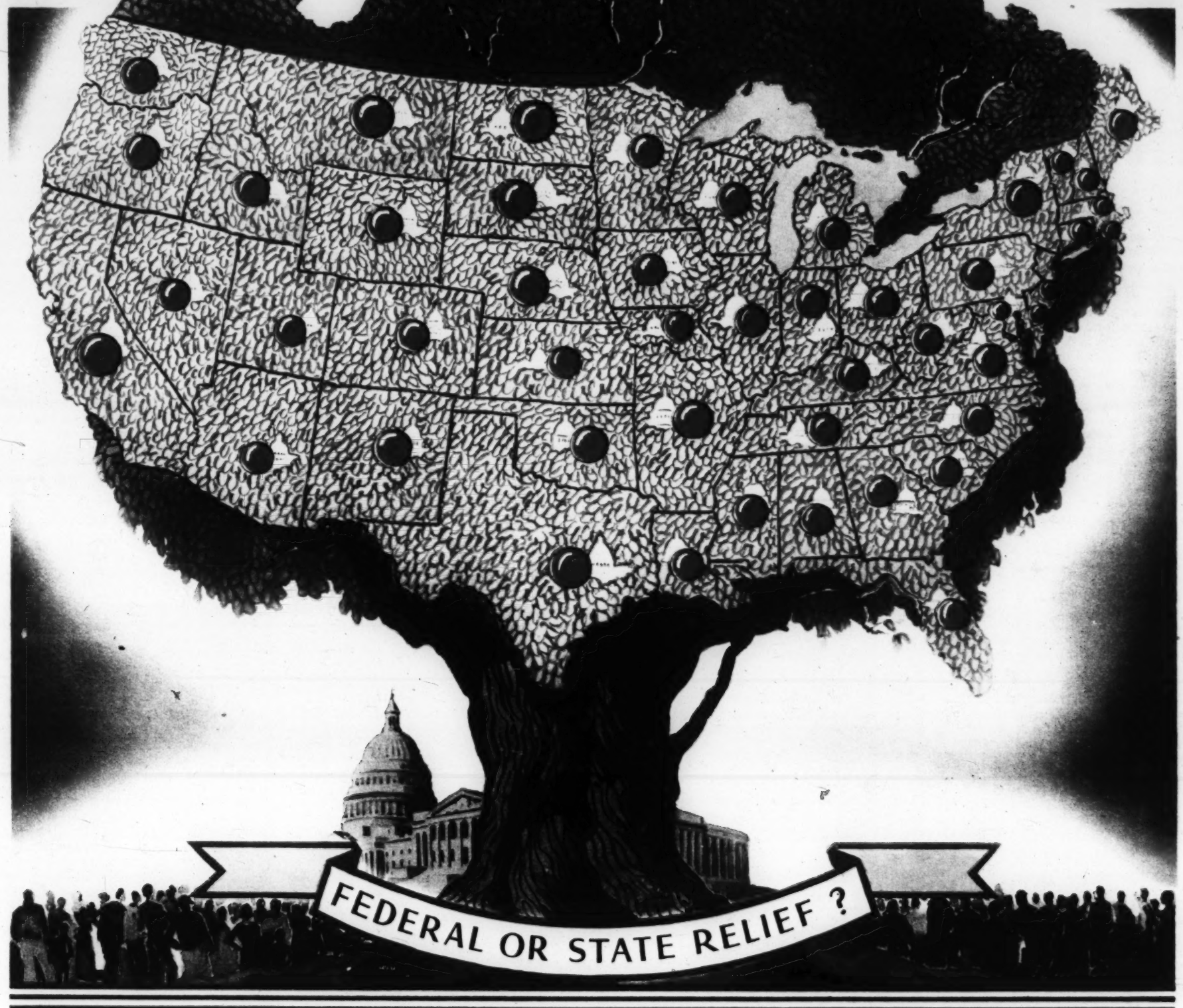
Spin out along the city's cubic rim
Your choreography, by dusk arranged
On geometric height.

Give over bickering and pride; assume
The ancient, mobile pattern of the flock;
And, bound in symmetry,

Trail out upon the dark's encroaching
tide
Your wake of wings; in journey swift and
brief
Scatter the day with flight.

ANN LEHMANN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section
BOOK REVIEWS BOSTON, JULY 13, 1938



Should Relief Administration Be Returned *Yes* to the States? *No*

By Arthur H. Vandenberg

United States Senator From Michigan

WHEN THE UNITED STATES SENATE recently amended the 1938 relief appropriation bill to provide for the use of as much as $125,000,000 in direct relief to be distributed through states and cities, this action, even though later partially reversed, constituted one of the most important admissions that has been made by the Roosevelt Administration. Taken on the motion of the Democratic floor leader, it represented an acknowledgement that the unemployment situation is much too severe to be handled as it has been by insistence on long-distance administration from Washington and on work relief to the exclusion of direct relief where the latter would be more effective.

The Administration forces only the day before had defeated my amendment to allot $150,000,000 of the total for this purpose, but they at length discovered that the need was too great to be covered by the relatively costlier WPA method of federal administration and of made work which can employ only a favored portion of the jobless and needy.

In speaking of discrimination between a more fortunate and a less fortunate group within the ranks of the unemployed, I do not necessarily allege political favoritism, although we are all too well aware of the indirect political uses to which relief has been put under federal administration. There is a perfectly obvious connection between politics and relief in the facts that relief rolls decreased sharply between June and November of the nonelection years of 1933, 1935, and 1937, but increased sharply between those significant months in the

(Please turn the page)

By Theodore F. Green

United States Senator From Rhode Island

THE PEOPLE WHO ASK that the administration of relief be turned over to the States cannot mean what they say. They certainly cannot mean that the administration of direct relief or dole for the unemployables should be turned over to the States, because that is already in the hands of the States. What they must mean is that the program of work relief which is now administered by the Federal Government be abolished, and that the funds now devoted to this purpose be turned over to the States and be used by them as a subsidy for a universal dole for the needy unemployed. This means a dole not only for those who are unemployable and cannot work, but also for those who are employable and want work.

The Republican Party and their spokesman, Senator Vandenberg, have made no secret of the fact that this is their real objective. On the floor of the Senate only a few weeks ago he explained his proposal for State administration of relief by saying that he objected to the present setup, "which accepts for the Federal Government relief responsibility for so-called employables, but declines all responsibility for so-called unemployables." He continued as follows: "The point which I shall ultimately attempt to personify by the substitute which I shall offer is that, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, if it has any money to send to Minnesota, it should not undertake to say what Minnesota shall do with it. It should say: 'Here is the Federal contribution to your sum total problem. It is your responsibility to choose the method of your relief and to be answerable for

(Please turn the page)

RELIEF—YES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

election years of 1934 and 1936 and are apparently destined to follow the same curve in 1938.

I am aware that the WPA administrator utters pious and entirely conscientious warnings that relief funds must not be used to "prime the poll," but at the same time he finds it necessary to purge himself of responsibility for what "dumb politicians" may do in practical relations with relief clients. He announced that WPA employees must not engage in exerting political influence and then denies the precept by his own example in a state primary. The nation-wide Gallup poll recently asked the question, "In your opinion, does politics play a part in the handling of relief in your locality?" The answers were 65 per cent in the affirmative; in other words, practically two out of three were "yes."

* * *

Politics and relief are inseparably connected in any such system as that under which the United States operates. Political scandal is inevitable under such a system, and it would make little difference what party was in power. The vice is inherent in the system. Now when we are repeatedly told by people high in the relief administration that unemployment in the United States is not a momentary emergency or passing phase but is a permanent phenomenon, a problem which must be faced for years to come, does it not seem that we should be starting the foundations of a permanent relief policy, not a mere improvisation?

I want to deal with this situation solely on the basis of sound economics and fair play. I want to treat this great national crisis on the basis of national considerations which transcend politics and involve not only the welfare of 15,000,000 victims of a new depression but also the preservation of American institutions.

The political implications, important as they are, stand secondary to the major consideration that there is available to us—and I propose its adoption—an alternative program that can provide more relief for less money and that would treat the unemployed and other unfortunates with greater equity. I want to deal with this crisis unequivocally on the basis that, first, no citizen shall go unhoused, unfed, or illclad; but, second, these victims of depression shall be saved from such a collapse of the public credit that their sole reliance shall not fail.

I propose, as a substitute for WPA methods of federally directed work relief for those unemployed who are fortunate enough to get it, that a nonpartisan federal commission shall allocate the necessary sums to nonpartisan relief commissions in each state in lump-sum federal grants-in-aid, to be matched to the extent of at least 25 per cent in each state; and that each state thereupon shall decide for itself where, when, and how it shall meet its own relief problem, each state utilizing work relief, direct relief, or whatever may best suit its need according to its own knowledge of its own conditions. This course will accomplish several indispensably desirable results.

* * *

(1) It will eliminate costly duplications and wastes in federal overhead, which represent relief money that never reaches our needy citizens.

(2) It will eliminate divided responsibility for relief, part federal and part state and local, which results in an insufferable, undemocratic discrimination between citizens in equal need of relief.

(3) It will assist hard-pressed state and local units of government to deal equitably and dependably with all phases of relief, instead of being forced to deal doubtfully and inequitably with that large part of the load which the existing federal formula leaves on their shoulders.

(4) It will at least partially dispel the sinister and empty notion that money from Washington is a gift from the sky and need not be husbanded like real money, whereas the power of neighborhood opinion would exert a restraint on extravagance with money raised from local taxes.

(5) It will standardize relief expenditures so that we may frankly face the problem—too long ignored—of cutting the garment to the cloth.

There are, as everyone knows, two definite and distinct types of relief at present. The Federal Government assumes to create work for employables substantially at federal expense. State and local governments must take care of unemployables without federal aid. Now let us see what happens to our citizens, all entitled to equal treatment from the Government. The figures were submitted by the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, an annual gathering of local social workers from

(Continued on page 13)

Wide World Photos

FOOD FOR THE UNEMPLOYED AND THEIR FAMILIES

Through the Work of Interested Organizations, 300 War Veterans Who Are "Single, Unattached and Residents of New York County," Are Being Quartered Under Military Conditions at a Converted Boys' Club in New York City. They are Shown at a Noon-Day Meal in Their New Barracks. Above, Unemployed of Cleveland, Ohio, Waiting in Line at an Emergency Station to Receive Food Rations.

RELIEF—NO

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

the integrity of its administration. If you want to create special classes among your own people, you can do it, but the Federal Government cannot and shall not do it."

In plain words, what Senator Vandenberg proposes is that we butcher the program of work relief, the program which, according to the poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, has the approval of over 90 per cent of the American people. But he does not want this program butchered on the front lawn of the National Capitol. That would cause too much of a scandal. He prefers to have the butchering done more quietly, in the 48 back yards of the Nation, where the butchery would simultaneously make a Roman holiday for State politicians spending other people's and other government's money.

I know that Senator Vandenberg claims to believe that State administration of Federal moneys would be more free from politics, more free from waste and graft than Federal administration of Federal moneys. But this goes contrary to all our knowledge and all our experience.

* * *

For example, in the case of old-age assistance funds, which are turned over by the Federal Government to the various States, a recent investigation has revealed that in the State of Oklahoma the rolls were padded with thousands upon thousands of dead and nonexistent persons—for the benefit of the State and local politicians administering the grants.

It is interesting to note, moreover, that most of the graft in Oklahoma did not go into the hands of the poor devils at the bottom, the poor devils who, thanks to loose State administration, were in some cases able to exaggerate their age-and-need status—it went into the already well-filled pockets of some of the politicians at the top, who found themselves disbursing funds for which they did not have to account to their electors at the polls. It is characteristic of human nature that if you divorce the responsibility for the administration of funds from the responsibility for the raising of funds, you are bound to invite waste and graft. Senator Vandenberg's proposal amounts to just such an invitation to waste and graft. It would be unfair to say that he desires by his proposal to produce a "Teapot Dome" scandal in relief, but such a scandal might well result from the adoption of his proposal. Neither the American people nor the Democratic Party want to run any chances on this taking place.

Senator Vandenberg and the Republicans make much of the charge that the Federal Government, by providing work and wages for the employables in need and letting the States assume responsibility for the unemployables, is guilty of injustice and discrimination. The employables on the WPA, they tell us, are getting more in wages on the average than do the recipients of direct relief grants from the States and its subdivisions. But in what way is this to be regarded as Federal discrimination? Thanks to the courageous stand of President Roosevelt, the nation-wide problem of unemployment has at last been recognized as a national responsibility. But what does national unemployment, what does national responsibility for unemployment mean? Primarily unemployment means the lack of jobs for those willing and able to work, and national responsibility for unemployment means national provision for those willing and able to work, pending their absorption into private industry. This is precisely the responsibility which the Federal Government has undertaken to meet through the Works Progress Administration and other work programs.

* * *

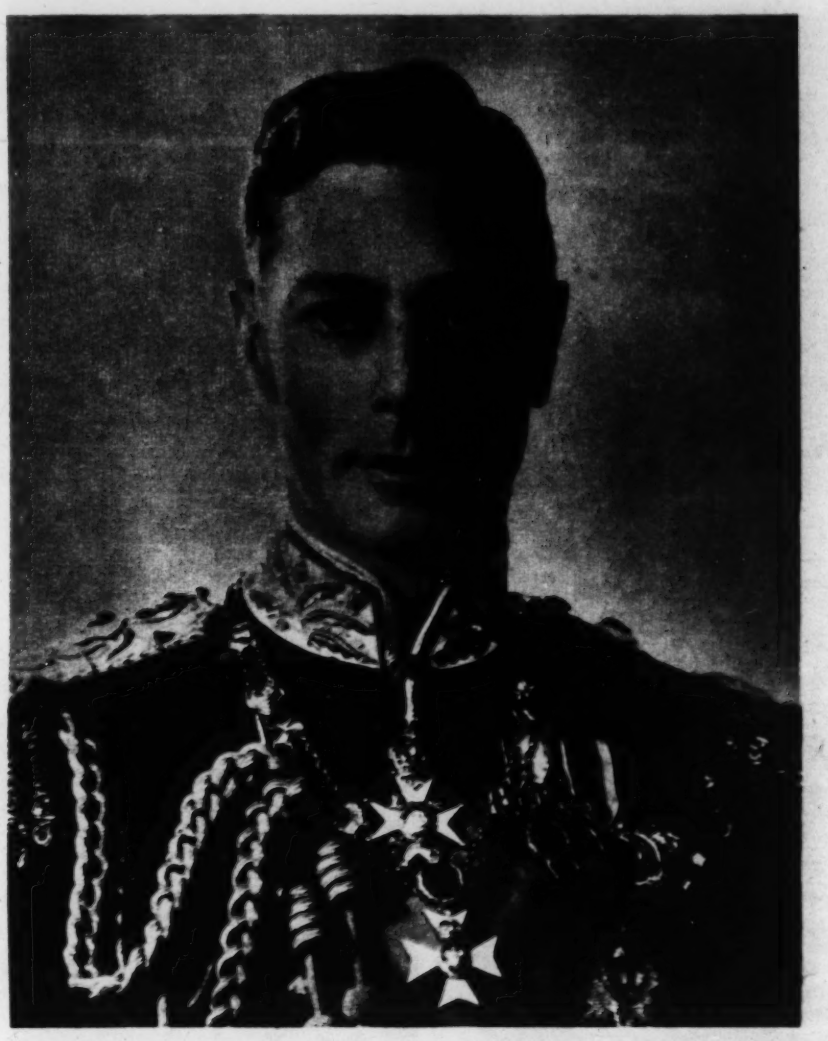
It is true that intensified unemployment, created through nation-wide causes, accentuates the problem of public relief for the unemployables who are ordinarily supported for the most part by their employed relatives. But this problem of direct relief, which is by no means as great and fundamental as the problem of work relief, logically is the responsibility of States and their subdivisions. Moreover, the Federal Government, while shouldering the immense emergency burdens of providing work for the employables, has under-

(Continued on page 13)

No Portraits of Herself

Yet Dorothy Wilding Has Made Many Royal Command Photographs and Has Added a New York Studio to Her Bond Street Enterprise of Long Standing

By Janet Mabie



CAMERA PORTRAITS OF THEIR MAJESTIES, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND KING GEORGE VI, BY DOROTHY WILDING, BRITISH COURT PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO PUTS TREMENDOUS ADMIRATION INTO THE SIMPLE DESCRIPTION, "JUST AWFULLY NICE PEOPLE"

"WELL, I WAS STAGE STRUCK from the age of five." That may seem an irrelevant answer to the question put to Dorothy Wilding, as to how she came to be a famous photographer—well, anyway, famous enough to see under a glass paper weight when she came into her Bond Street office at the usual time one morning, a letter, bearing a crest, and beginning, "You are commanded to appear at Buckingham Palace at ——" such and such a time on such and such a day "to make photographs of Their Majesties."

A little wistfully she says, "I really don't like to talk to you about it—one can't make capital of it. It just—well, came about. I am happy it did, of course. Still, one doesn't wish to sound off about it."

* * *

She is a woman comparatively small of stature, squarish, with fine eyes, and a marked sense of humor. She is in the United States—though a staff of 35 to 40 people keeps things humming in her Bond Street place—because her red-headed husband, who is an interior decorator and is also equipped with a sense of humor—visited the United States for a two-weeks holiday.

"First we just thought we'd have an exhibition of some of my things, as there seemed to be some people around who wanted to see what sort of subjects I fancy for photography.

"Well, it all turned out to be fun—and, as you see—we are still here. We took a flat, and my husband pitched in and fixed me up this studio, and, while we're going back for the summer, we're returning to New York in the fall. That's how a two-weeks vacation can turn out!" Miss Wilding laughed, twisting the three strands of pearls around the neckline of her plain black dress that Chanel must have had something to do with, to judge by that indescribable something.

But that doesn't go back to the "stage struck from the age of five" point.

There wasn't much call for stage-struck young ladies of five. That annoyed Miss Dorothy Wilding. She spent 10 years coming to the boiling point. And then she said to her parents, "Now look here, I want to get a job." The Wildings were a large family, "I felt I'd never be missed—indeed, it seemed to me my room might almost be more useful than my company."

"You want to what?" her parents said.

"I want to get a job."

"Ridiculous," they said severely. "Besides, what would you do?"

"Well—" She was rather wondering that herself. But she had been living some of the 10 years with an uncle and an aunt—after all, with a family of 10 children, the Wildings could spare one, to live with an uncle and aunt—and, as children will, she had accumulated a little money; the thruppences and shillings a child comes by.

But she had an idea. In those days there was a good deal of exchanging photographs among relatives. And Dorothy Wilding had long been in the habit of looking at the family photographs and thinking, "Now, if I were Aunt Belle, I'd do my hair this way." And "If Uncle Jim wore his watch chain this way, instead of that. . . ." She wanted to buy a professional camera with her savings. The family said No, but she bought it anyway.

* * *

That camera turned out to be a matter of considerable family excitement and interest. On holidays, when there were family gatherings, she always managed to take a few pictures; and when the family saw them, they said they'd like a few to keep, or to send to Aunt Mary out in South Africa, or Uncle Ned, way off in Alberta.

Of course, the neighbors heard that Dorothy could actually take pictures with that black-box contraption of hers.

What with one thing and another, after a while she had enough money to dare to go to London, get a studio of her own and set to work on capturing a career.

"What? Go to London?" cried the family. "Live alone? And work? Why—why—you must be mad—young ladies simply don't do such things! I should say you can't."

That cinched it. "Oh, yes, I can! I must. I must make something of myself!" Almost before you could say darkroom and developer she was on a train, inclined to be teary, but determined, even as she looked down into the flabbergasted faces of her family on the station platform.

She got a studio—if you could call it that. It cost a few shillings a week, and was dark and cramped, and densely populated with the most inquisitive of mice. But she got a job to bulwark it, and she was on her way. She went to work as a retoucher and finisher for Richard Spaight (that day's Photographer of Royalty) and dreamed of the day when she would photograph the Royal Family—cautioning herself the while not to be fantastic.

Miss Wilding says there are only two things she ever needed to become a good photographer. (That's as far as she will go in acknowledging her own capacities—that she has made herself a good photographer. It seems to be a modest estimate.)

* * *

"Once you learn the rudiments, and you have a flair, you can be a good photographer—for the actual photographic operation will come as a matter of course. I knew a few people, and when I took photographs of them that they liked, they told their friends. I paid everything on the nail as I went along, and I made everyone pay me on the nail—because it was all I could do at best to wait until I had the barely necessary amount, to open a place of my own.

"First I opened up in a semi-private street. I stayed there two years. Then I moved into Regent Street, where I stayed five. Then I got to Bond Street—which was where I meant to get, all the time. I always knew I must get into Bond Street. I've been there 21 years. I've been happy there."

The first member of the Royal Family Miss Wilding photographed was the Duke of Kent, then Prince George. "The telephone just rang, and a voice just said His Royal Highness would like to sit for me. He came and we liked him so much. When we were planning the positions, we had quite a little furniture to be moved, and—I have girls to help me in the studio—he could never sit by and see the girls moving things, but always jumped in and helped them."

Then there came the day when the letter arrived. By this time Miss Wilding had her sister as her secretary. That morning Miss Wilding came into the office feeling rather down. No reason. Just one of those days.

"I've got a surprise you'll never believe," her sister said.

"And what would that be?" Miss Wilding said, not caring much.

"Look."

"A letter. Who's it from."

"Look at the paper, girl!"

Miss Wilding looked over her shoulder. Then she looked more closely. "Good gracious! However d'you suppose they picked me!"

* * *

She had fun, photographing Their Majesties. She had five girls to go along and help her with the paraphernalia one requires—the light standards and so forth. She had to work all one day with special electricians. And, when they didn't have anything else to keep them in an anticipatory uproar, she and the girls practiced their curtsies. In the end everybody got so busy the curtsies got about half curtsied. But nobody seemed to mind. Least of all Their Majesties. There were several sittings. When it came time for taking the photographs, Coronation Day, the thing that stands out in Miss Wilding's recollection was the difficulty the King had with one of the jeweled orders on his chest. It kept flopping over on the wrong side. He kept appealing to Miss Wilding to see if she couldn't make the thing stay put. . . .

"Just awfully nice people," is the way she looks back on Their Majesties. "And if you think Queen Elizabeth is pretty and sweet in her photographs, you should see her! Mmmm-mmmmm—she's really lovely."

Well, that's some of what has come, to date, of someone saying to Dorothy Wilding, "Why, you can't do it. Young ladies just don't."

P. S. Ask her for a photograph of herself. Go on; just ask her. "Me? Have a picture taken of myself? I should say not!"

They Have All the Fun

Allied Youth Posts, Something New in High School Extracurricular Activities, Are Providing Practical Instruction in How to Enjoy Life in the Full—Without the Aid of Alcohol

By W. Roy Breg

Executive Secretary, Allied Youth, Inc.

OFFICERS OF ALLIED YOUTH POST NO. 32, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Front Row, Left to Right, Harry R. Whittaker, President; Anna E. Butts, Social Chairman; Inez Crowell, Secretary; Helen Pycha, Membership Chairman; Mrs. William P. Erbes, Sponsor; Mr. William P. Erbes, Sponsor. Back Row, Clyde Giebler, Publicity Chairman; Oliver Smith, Program Chairman; Robert Slawson, Treasurer

THE PROBLEMS CREATED by the use of alcohol as a beverage are rapidly piling up, as the months since repeal lengthen into more than four years. Contrary to the predictions of a good many well-meaning persons, who felt that repeal had the right to pose as reform, alcohol is now in high. Indeed, the same heightened tempo of our lives that has caused us to treble the horsepower of the average man's motorcar seems to be operating in favor of attracting more persons to engage in more drinking, at a higher cost to them and to society than ever before in American history.

Americans are in danger, nationally, of making the use of alcohol appear to be the normal, expected thing. While such a custom is perhaps hallowed by centuries of human behavior, there is no more reason why the intelligent citizen of the twentieth century should take alcoholic beverages for granted than that he should employ the methods and superstitions of the fifteenth century to other matters relating to his health and fitness.

* * *

Tests still in process at Harvard University indicate that not less than one quarter of the fatalities and serious injuries due to accidents in traffic are directly associated with the use of alcohol by driver or pedestrian. Experience in the United States and in England makes fully as strong a distinction in favor of the non-drinker and against the drinker as a member of a factory force.

The use of alcohol in its various forms is closely related to advertising by radio and newspaper or magazine media, which seeks to attract the use to a single make of beverage as a legitimate and even beneficial luxury.

It may be said that "We'll have to trust the schools with that situation. They have been rather successful in changing their courses and their methods to meet the new needs of society. Our young people do not seem to be missing much of what is going on in the world, and no doubt the schools will see to it that the alcohol problem is fully brought up to date in their thinking. They'll know more about alcohol than we do, and perhaps that fact will somewhat change the story a few years hence."

However, a study of the whole subject at great length and in scores of cities with the responsible public educational authorities makes it apparent that the schools themselves want some help on the subject.

That is where Allied Youth comes into the picture. Allied Youth is a national alcohol education movement, a federation of local Posts or associations of young people in scores of progressive cities throughout the United States.

Here is what happened in a typical school: Some information about alcohol is given at one point or another in some two or three of the high school courses.

PART OF THE ALLIED YOUTH POST AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

No up-to-date text on physiology can afford to overlook alcohol's effects on health, fitness, and mental efficiency. No realistic story of the society of which we are members, the civilization into which we were born and which we are trying to improve, can disregard the handicapping qualities of alcohol in this and several other periods of man's development. Conditions in school courses vary a good deal, but usually the classroom instruction and the laboratory experiments that deal with alcohol take only a few hours a year and do not come at all close to convincing young people that here is a matter deserving far more extended personal study, because so early in life it involves them in personal choices.

But into that typical American high school comes to the students some knowledge, some explanation, concerning a program that begins where the classroom leaves off, and which serves to make alcohol education one of the most exciting activities in which they can engage. That program is Allied Youth, which comes into the school in the form of a Post to be led by the young officers that the Post's own members select, counseled by a favorite teacher or two, and with the help of a good many facilities that the school itself provides—textbooks, laboratory, meeting places, and general but friendly supervision.

Allied Youth in a good many schools has its definite place in the curriculum. It is trusted and used by the school administrators and teachers as what might be called an interest group or supplementary class, which has somewhat the relation to physiology as a school subject that the track and football activities have to classes in which physical fitness is explained and taught.

Americans have been taking the high school football team for granted, in many instances, not thoroughly realizing that the team is only one visible part of the school's total athletic program and that this program is administered by a man or by men who are in a way super-teachers—persons thoroughly understanding the physical sciences, possessing teaching skill, and having the ability to carry the ball down the field themselves—that is, they can do that which they talk about and instruct in!

The Allied Youth Post fits into that modern conception of the high school and its highly important business of preparing young people to face life with intelligence, skill, and self-control.

* * *

Who is attracted to the Post—to this interest group in alcohol education? Almost always a number of the leading students in all the fields of high school achievement, but particularly those who have come part way along this road because of the standards they have learned to apply to their physical training for sports. Allied Youth Posts are made up rather largely of the "letter" boys and girls, the athletic leaders and heroes of a school, the class officers, the leaders in journalism, drama, and other special interests, the outstanding citizens of the high school world.

Yet the Post isn't a clique. By no means are its members confined to those who come from families where liquor is not served. I believe a third of the members of a typical Post may have opportunities given to them to drink in their own homes, and they are passing up those opportunities. How? By indicating politely but firmly the facts: "I'm on the team; Coach would drop me if I use alcohol," and, "I'm a member of Allied Youth; see this pin. Students who wear that pin don't drink. They have all the fun they want without drinking."

A Post doesn't stop its survey of today's alcohol situation by reading some figures, national or local, about auto fatalities and crime. It forms a committee of its own members, and these young people set out to find all the facts that can be checked locally. So Allied Youth members are to be found in police court, hospital, settlement house—not as curiosity seekers, but as serious observers of what part alcohol has in creating conditions that such institutions as the police court, the hospital, and the settlement house are created to deal with.

PLANNED GET-TOGETHERS

Dances and Parties Give Allied Youth Members Opportunities for Good Times in Atmospheres Where No Liquor Is Served. The New Year's Eve Dinner Dance of the Los Angeles Post No. 32 Is an Annual Affair

* * *

That, you see, is an extension of the school's usual functions. Just as the school likes to teach civics and history, part of the time, from a textbook that uses local facts and references, so the most helpful and practical teaching about alcohol in modern life takes the young people right to the places where news is being made, facts are being collected, on the alcoholic influences encountered today.

Many high schools today warmly welcome an organization like Allied Youth, formed of and by the students of that school, which, in addition to all its other activities, will give the best game events and parties that the young people of that community have ever heard about or known. And surely there is not a contradiction in terms here: that Allied Youth should be both an educational and fact-finding agency, manned by young people, and also a recreational program, manned by young people.

The national movement and its school-centered, youth-led Posts are summarized in the 18-word platform that young people themselves wrote:

"We (in Allied Youth) stand for the liberation through education of the individual and society from the handicaps of beverage alcohol."

Those who would know more about this movement should write to Allied Youth, Inc., National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C.

'Linked Sweetness, Long Drawn Out'

Competent Piano Accordionists Never Lack for Party Invitations, Say the Top Squeezers of the Pleated Music Boxes

By John Eden

MAYBE YOU'D LIKE to learn to play the piano accordion. Well, you've got plenty of company. Nobody seems to know exactly how many piano accordionists there are in the United States. England seems to come next. You can get some idea of the probable number from a survey made of the sales market in musical instruments, which shows that the piano accordion never got caught in any depression at all, but has proved to be money in the bank all the way through—for musicians, manufacturers, instrument dealers, and publishers of piano accordion music.

In March of this year, someone thought it would be a good idea to have an American Accordionists' Association. Practically no sooner said than done. By mid-May it had 5,000 members. Seek out Deiro Pietro in New York—a piano accordionist from 'way back (of whom more later)—and you won't find the slightest tinge of uncertainty when he says the Association soon will have 20,000 members or more.

Proof that the piano accordion is a whopping popular instrument may need corroboration among persons who, taking a quick think, can't recall a single piano accordionist among their friends, so we have gathered a few pertinent bits of information. To tell the truth, we are even thinking of trying to learn to play one of the things ourself.

* * *

It seems that the beginnings of the accordion are to be found in the Chinese instrument called the cheng, which, in its fundamental state, is a sort of mouth organ, with a gourd for a body and a wooden mouthpiece. The cheng is equipped with 17 bamboo pipes of different lengths and was traditionally the premier instrument for certain ceremonials. When the cheng was first introduced into Europe it was a form of harmonica, but later—the details of the exact process of transformation seem to have eluded the recorders—it became the forerunner of what we now know as the accordion. Of course, there is a similarity in the fundamentals of the harmonica and the accordion in that, whereas the tones of the harmonica are produced by the action of the breath, the tones of the accordion are produced by a bellows, discharging wind on reeds.

But this business of the number of people who have cottoned to the piano accordion and made it their own, as an instrument for what Phil Baker calls—not with outstanding originality, to be sure, but some insight—their own amazement. Mr. Baker knows the popularity is no myth. He knows it by figures. The Wurlitzer people pay him royalties—income-taxable royalties!

There have always been in the community a certain number of people who suddenly, and without any perceptible reason, took to wanting to play the most improbable instruments.

There is a banker, for instance—his name would surprise you—who never could seem to get around to playing a penny flute until he had become member or chairman of 15 boards of directors. But one day everything seemed to fall nicely into place, and so he arranged with a newsboy friend of his on a time and place to take regular lessons. After the first lesson the newsboy had his private doubts, because he had discovered that the banker couldn't carry a tune.

The pay was good, the employment certainly welcome in lean times, and he didn't like to do it, but, being an honest newsboy, he felt obliged to call this important handicap to the attention of the banker, and offer to call the deal off. "Nonsense," cried the banker. "What do you care? I always wanted to learn to play a penny flute. Now's my chance. If I'm playing off key I don't know it and, what's more, I don't care. So let's get to work, boy, let's get to work! This is the life—learning to play a penny flute at last! You just teach me how to twiddle my fingers—that's all I hired you for. What comes out of the flute is my own fault."

* * *

It isn't possible to find out how many people playing the piano accordion today are professional musicians, and how many have simply taken up the instrument for their own fun. (Doubtless inspired by the advertisements, "So you want to be a success at the party? Learn to play the accordion!")

But there are certainly a lot of people fooling around with accordions who are known to the public primarily for other pursuits. Heifetz can play what is known in professional argot as a "mean" accordion. Mary Pickford has taken up the instrument, perhaps on her husband's recommendation, for Buddy Rogers performs on the instrument.

The most fun Mr. Pietro has had in many a day was giving lessons to a retired lawyer, who is an amateur airplane pilot and who said he wanted to learn to play the accordion so he could play some song music while he was flying blind.

Many have heard Charles Manianti playing the piano accordion on Ted Hammerstein's air program. Mr. Manianti hasn't been at it very long. "My, but he's good!" Mr. Pietro said, naming over a few of the professionals who are getting along quite nicely these days, on the proceeds of having learned to play the accordion.

Mr. Pietro's experience goes back to when he was a small boy living just outside Turin, in Italy. "People think the accordion is an Italian instrument," he says. "It isn't, particularly. If it had been, my brother and I wouldn't have been so excited when an uncle of ours brought one home for a toy for us from Germany. We put the family in a turmoil for months, taking turns at playing. Then we settled down to learn. I played professionally first in 1908 at the Washington Square Theater in San Francisco. The manager gave me a contract for 10 weeks. Then at the Winter Garden in New York I played for 42 weeks."

Mr. Pietro is a huge man, with a mop of handsome silver hair, rioting above fine, humorous eyes. He teaches the accordion now, with his son. The other brother Pietro—with whom he struggled back in Turin, over turns at the toy from Germany—is still out on the road, playing the accordion in vaudeville houses. "And still going strong."

Phil Baker and Mr. Pietro agree that the fundamental reason for the popularity of the instrument is its adaptability. It is not more difficult to learn to play than the piano.

* * *

Phil Baker—whose earlier fame as an accordionist seems to have become merged in the popular mind with his skill as a comedian, though he still interpolates accordion numbers in his movies and on his radio program—had his first contact with the accordion as a toy, too. "It was just an old-fashioned accordion without any basses (keys, to the layman), and I had to learn it the best way I could, because we were too poor to afford any music lessons. I learned by ear. I've always played by ear, and can't read music even now. When I got to the point where I could afford to buy a good instrument, I was too well-grounded—for good or ill—in playing the way I learned, to do anything about it."

"Do you like to play the accordion?" It may seem like a silly question to put to a man whose theatrical career was founded on his ability to do so.

"What?"

"Is it an instrument you like to play?" (Not so silly. Remember the man, of 38 years' experience with the symphony orchestra who played so badly in rehearsal one day that the conductor lashed out at him, clamoring for the reason for such a performance. He badgered him and badgered him, and finally the man said, hopelessly, "Well, if you must know, I just don't like music.")

"Yes, I like to play it." Mr. Baker is like a cat at a mouse hole. He can wait, patiently, to find out what makes things as they are, even apparently silly questions.

"Why?"

"Well, because it lends itself wonderfully to improvising. You can get a tremendous number of combinations of tone on it. It never seems to me monotonous. I have tried to make up for my lack of technical training by learning to produce an unusual variety of tones in my playing. I don't simply tear the thing apart, but try for real tonal range and richness. It's had a practical as well as performance value, too. I do a certain amount of song composition as an avocation. Many a fine advance has been given me on a song I demonstrated to a publisher on the accordion. But some of the songs turned out to be punk, when they were played on other instruments than the accordion. My way of playing them had kind of dressed 'em up, as you might say. The publishers began to get leery. They made me demonstrate on the piano, just to make sure about the songs. I got fewer advances."

* * *

There is an excellent literature expressly for the accordion. Youngsters, trying to escape Czerny's exercises for piano practice by shifting to the accordion, will be disappointed, because lots of Czerny's studies have been adapted for technical accordion practice, and are standard instruction material.

There are instruments especially designed for children. Compared with the standard instruments for adult use, which has 120 basses, an instrument for child players has a simplified arrangement of 12 basses. The chief asset you can have, to learn comfortably to play the accordion, is a good memory, because it is the left hand, playing the basses, which does the hard work—and the basses are out of range of the eye—hence, if you're a good touch-system typist, you have a start as an accordionist, because you'll play the way you'd type.

Probably lots of people have just "picked up" the ability to play the accordion—"Loch Lomond," and "Home Sweet Home," and maybe a bit of "Don't Be That Way!" for an encore—without being able to read music.

Ask Mr. Pietro if he recommends that method, but you don't catch him in what might make a controversy.

"It's a good thing to know how to read music," he says, temperately.

Oh, yes. One thing more. Lots of people think the instrument must be pretty heavy. The usual weight for an instrument for adult use is about 20 pounds. Phil Baker's weighs about 30—but, then, it has some additions he has worked out for the Wurlitzer people through his years of experimentation. But the thing is held in place for playing by shoulder straps that distribute the weight, so there's no problem there.

Well, that's about all. Mr. Pietro says anyone who takes up the instrument will make no mistake, because they can earn money at it. There is a demand for accordionists that can't half be met. "Every day my telephone rings. 'Know where I can hire an accordionist?' someone says. And my list is too short. It's because the accordion gives a pleasant music that can take the place of several instruments, if people haven't got the money to hire an ensemble."

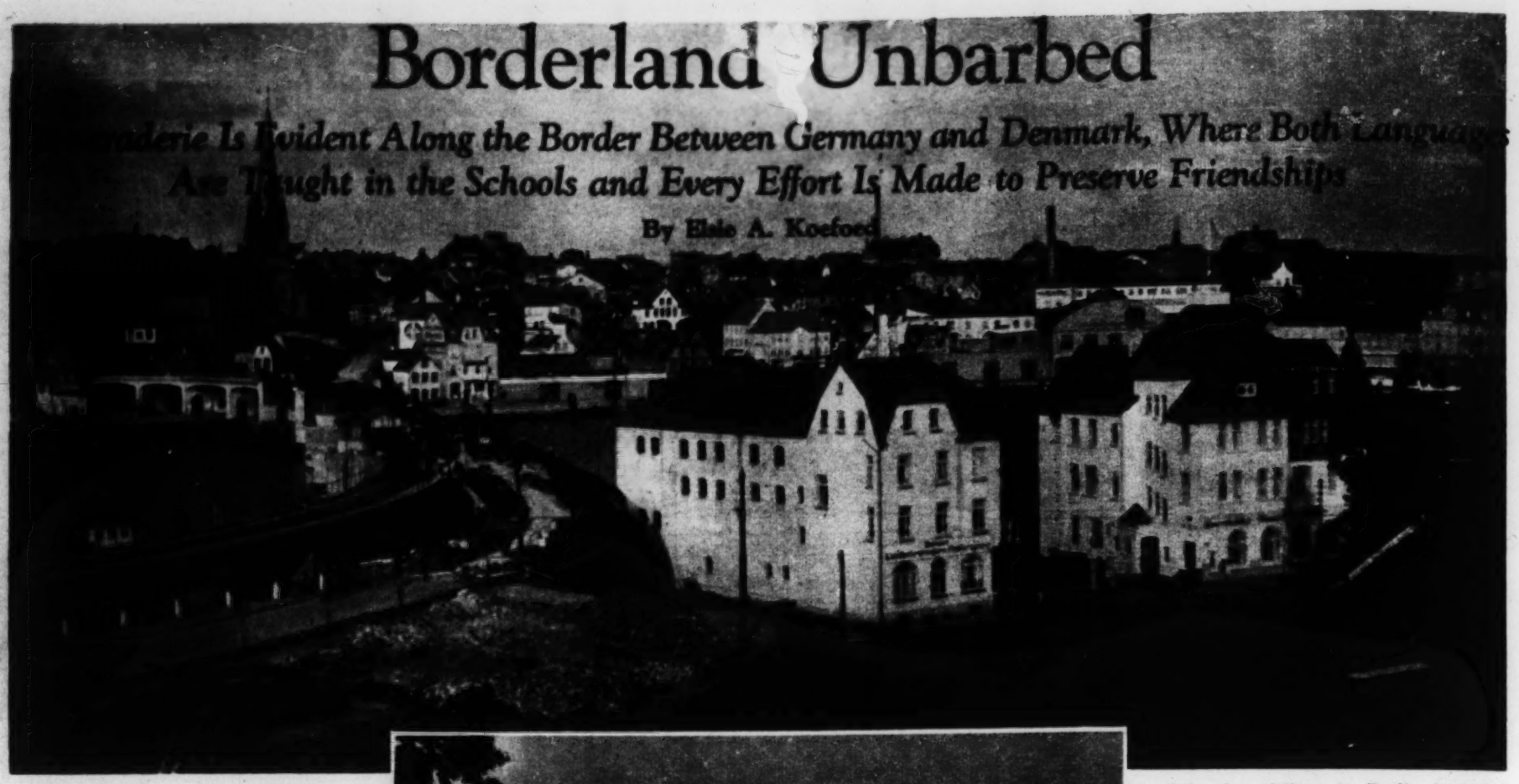
And Mr. Baker adds that you'll never lack for party invitations if you can play the accordion. "Of course, they'll always say, 'Be sure to bring your accordion!'—but you do get asked!"

PHIL BAKER, WHO PLAYS FOR HIS OWN AMAZEMENT
He Receives Royalties on Gadgets He Has Devised To Enrich the Instrument's Tonal Range. Like Many Other Push-Pull Melodists, He plays by Ear Because He Learned that Way. He Probably Wouldn't Dispute the Remark of Deiro Pietro, (top) Teacher and Virtuoso, that Being Able to Read Music Is a Help

Borderland Unbarbed

...derie Is Evident Along the Border Between Germany and Denmark, Where Both Languages Are Taught in the Schools and Every Effort Is Made to Preserve Friendships

By Elsie A. Koefoed



Jensls Co.

SONDERBORG ON FLENSBORG FJORD
This Town of About 13,000 Inhabitants Is on the Danish Side of the Border, and Partly on the Isle of Als, But Its Architecture and Sloping Shore Resemble Towns on the Rhine

OVERLOOKING THE GERMAN COAST
Graasten Castle, the Summer Residence of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, Stands on the Banks of Flensborg Fjord, Which Spreads Its Blue Waters Between Two Friendly Nations

IN THE FACE of major events taking place among neighboring countries, of exciting reports and monetary alarms, the little kingdom of Denmark continues with its positive neutrality program. Rumors of international difficulties have not affected the friendly attitude between Denmark and Germany. This is everywhere visible on the borderland which has, in bygone days, been the meeting place of the inhabitants of the Cimbric Peninsula and the Teutons—the point where the north meets middle Europe.

Driving along the road edging this border, with the blue waters of Flensborg Fjord and Germany on the one side, and an undulating countryside, with white farmhouses scattered over the smiling landscape, on the other, I noticed that special efforts have been made to improve conditions in every way. There are good main roads, new railway stations, post offices, schools and dairies. Occasionally there is a spiral church of the German type, octagonal in form, without battlement or parapet, but the Danish square tower, with its short, steep roof and "walls-of-Troy" effect at either end, showed the ruling influence. At Sonderborg, where half of the town is on the Isle of Als, the other half on the peninsula—the two parts joined by a bridge—I could almost believe that I was in a Rhine town, with its steep roofs and buildings on the sloping shore, and spired church.

* * *

As we passed Dybbøl, where the Danes made their last stand when overwhelmed by superior numbers in a dispute of years ago, our omnibus stopped and a young farmer entered. He spoke German to the conductor, but the Danish language to me when removing my bag to make more room. I asked if everyone spoke two languages.

"Yes!" he replied, "I went to school in Hadersiev, which is one of the four towns where the school is divided into two sections—one for Danish, the other for German pupils. There is free choice for the parent, but it is better to understand both languages."

"Does the German minority grow?" I asked.

"If there is growth, it is small. Two German companies have supplied about 900 loans, and have taken over about 90 properties, valued at 3,000,000 kr. ($666,660). The South Jutland Hypotek Loan Fund was opened in 1927 with a capital of 20,000,000 kr. Both nationalities can obtain loans here, and I see by the papers that there is a steady growth. My father has a loan here. We have a section of one of the large estates that have been broken up."

Asked if he was satisfied with the results, he replied: "We have to be. With the present government control, nothing can make things better. It does not matter which party is in power under the present conditions, for 'control' is the only method that has kept Denmark out of financial difficulties. Perhaps a further devaluation of the kroner would make it appear that we were doing better, but it would mean an inflation of prices still higher than at present."

We passed Graasten Castle, the summer residence of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, given to them as a wedding present by the State in 1936. "It was the move of a diplomat to have a Royal residence in this part of the kingdom," said my omnibus companion.

* * *

At the last general election, in 1935, the figures showed 15,000 to 16,000 inhabitants in these provinces of South Jutland, of which 15.5 per cent cast votes for the National Socialist Party, represented in the Rigsdag by Pastor Smith, while 84.5 per cent were for the Danish Party. In the general election of 1924 the German Party obtained 13.5 per cent of the votes—about two thirds of these speaking the Danish language in their homes. This shows that the 1920 plebiscite indicated closely the trend of preferences in the matter of nationalist leanings.

We arrived at Krusaa, the boundary for South Jutland, and my acquaintance received his goods from a light blue-coated official, and I obtained a 10 øre pass (one penny), which entitled me to stay three days in Germany, returning by the same route. Grass-green-coated officials searched the omnibus, and we were allowed to proceed on our way to Flensborg.

It is the same road, with its thick growth of trees on either side, the same blue fjord—only the flag is different: instead of the intense red and white of that of Denmark, it is the green background of the black and white swastika. I bought a German newspaper and read that 700 people in Flensborg city and county did not record their votes at the Austrian plebiscite, and that in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein 980,995 votes were cast for "Ja!" while 14,759 were for "Nein!"

Flensborg has about 14,000 to 15,000 people of Danish, or partly Danish extraction. It is interesting to note how very considerate each nation has been to the other in passing an act enabling those who do not speak both languages fluently to have the use of an interpreter in municipal council, on juries and commissions, the extra expense being met from public funds. After 1933, when the National Socialists came into power, Danish-born teachers were employed in Flensborg schools. In 1935, four Danes were given positions, and today seven are employed. A larger school has been built, and there are between 400 and 500 children attending.

I stopped at a bookshop on one of the chief streets to find a chart that would give me some idea of the districts where the Danish language is used in Schleswig. A corner of the window was given over to modern Danish literature, the remainder to books on ethics and culture in the German language. In the center of the window was a very large photograph of Herr Hitler. Almost every other shop had the same picture. Inside, there was a brisk trade in Hitler postcards and buttonhole symbols for decorative purposes. Both languages were spoken.

* * *

At the railway station, one side of the kiosk was given over to Danish, the other side to German newspapers. The Flensborg News, a Danish paper, has recently celebrated its seventieth birthday, and was as much in demand as other papers. I could imagine that I was in Malmø or Helsingborg, where similar conditions prevail, yet the Swedes and the Danes live peaceably side by side, with only a narrow neck of water between them.

A "Theater Week" is arranged during the season by the "Stadtteater" through an invitation being given to the Royal Theater at Copenhagen and to the Aarhus Theater, to come to Flensborg. This custom also pertains to Berlin and Copenhagen, where exchanges are made each year between Danish and German performances. The well-known German actor, Herr George, was among the guests coming to Copenhagen this year, while the visitors to Berlin included members of the famous Danish ballet, and others.

Everyone who knows South Jutland well is surprised at the rapidity of development during the last 15 years. The South Jutland Electricity Works began in 1922 to supply electricity, and by 1925 much of the farm machinery was driven by electric power.

Near Tønder, Denmark, is one of the most modern drainage systems for marsh lands. The work was begun in 1926 and completed five years later, at a cost of 5,300,000 kr. to the Danish Government. I learned that the system of drainage consisted of 73 canals, about 55 miles in length, serving to drain 40,000 acres. For this work 1,250,000 cubic meters of soil had been removed by dredgers. In connection with the canals were four large pumping stations, the largest being at the German boundary. The automatic pumps installed were able to pump 12 cubic meters of water each second. My informer remarked that in the last two years some of the richest marsh soil had been under the plow and had yielded abundant crops.

* * *

Much progress has been made by the Danish Language Society to retain the Danish language and the old national songs in the homes. This society has branches in every town and village of the South Jutland provinces, and how these people love to meet together just to sing! What a treasury of song there is in Denmark, songs expressing the whole gamut of their human experiences!

On the southwest coast of Jutland the marsh farms stand on heaped-up mounds like islands in a sea of green grass, for before the land was drained these farms were subject to the spring and autumn floods.

I am mindful of the many recent tokens of friendship from over the border. One especially comes to me. Herluf Zahle has been Danish Minister in Berlin since 1924 and recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Herr Hitler sent flowers and a cordial note to Mr. Zahle, in which he expressed his thanks for the work that Mr. Zahle had done to foster trade between Denmark and Germany, and for the good fellowship existing between the two nations. The note was published in the Danish press, and was a cause for much satisfaction. Another point of interest is that King Christian, when traveling to the south of France with his consort, Queen Alexandrine, received a visit from Herr Hitler at the Danish Consulate in Berlin, and expressions of friendship were exchanged.

The words of the Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Peter Munch, to the Rigsdag, where the "boundary" question has been recently discussed, are, "There are no grounds whatever for any antagonism between Denmark and Germany!" It is generally felt that everything has been done by both nations to preserve peace.

THE LAW OF TAXATION

By Vee Arr

"TAXATION isn't navigating as it should, or folks would pay taxes as a happy duty." Searight the Sailor was watching the distant lights of a city off the starboard side. "The people in there are not satisfied about taxation," he continued, "and I say something must be wrong."

He straightened the top loop of a hawser to make a more comfortable seat.

"Take the case of a friend of mine who was talking with me about taxation the last time we docked in the States." Searight the Sailor took a slip of paper from a pocket of his blouse. "This man has a wife and two youngsters, and he gets much pleasure out of working for them. He is such an unselfish chap that I was surprised to find him so disturbed over taxation. I took down some of the figures of his argument so as to be reminded of the gist of his remarks.

"He says to me: 'I'm not kicking so much against my government as I am against a false world outlook. Paying taxes for useful, sensible services is too right and necessary to gainsay or to deplore, and such taxes, alone, would not be burdensome to folks. The heavy barnacles of taxation that slow us all down come from selfishness and its fear, envy, jealousy, and disunity.' With that, my friend reaches into his pocket for a dollar bill and smooths it over a knee. 'This here bill,' he resumes, 'is approximately six inches long. Probably the World War cost in one way or another, past, present, and future, $400,000,000,000, but we'll use the lower estimate of $300,000,000,000. That means that to pay for its destruction, it would take a wall of dollar bills placed end to end around the Earth at the equator more than 1,140 deep.'

"He proceeds: 'In the annual report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the estimated cost of the World War to the United States up to then was given as $41,765,000,000. Any figures for war losses are too low. One can't place limited values on human lives.'

* * *

"He went on: 'One can't turn the clock back, of course, to 1914 or to 1917. We have to pay our just debts that were contracted because of that world madness. What I am getting at is this: Suppose we were not taxed for fears of future wars—for huge naval and military expenditures, and such—and suppose we were not taxed for the tremendous costs of law enforcement compelled by individual selfishness? Would taxation without such levies be distressing? I believe that if we were taxed only for constructive services, we'd pay gladly. I would, because I would feel it my rightful part in a community or national duty.' That is what my friend said."

Searight the Sailor pounded an end of the hawser on the anchor.

"My friend is right," he declared. "Three weeks after our talk, his words came back to me as I watched the American fleet—the Atlantic part of it—maneuvering off Hampton Roads. I thought of the cost of building and maintaining that squadron alone. That line of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, and the airplanes circling above, seem necessary in a world whose groups of people are selfishly struggling to get new territory, new power, or more trade, or to continue unjust status quo. But why, I pondered, must this selfish thinking go on?

"In sailing, the captain points the prow toward the port of his cargo, and minds his own business. Folks ought to chart their individual courses like that, I say. This Earth has plenty of land for all. Maybe there is overcrowding in spots. If so, one answer might exist in walking back from the crowded fence to the open field.

"One of the things preached to me by the stars is that our earth is a rolling ball, too, and that we folks own its land, water, light, heat, and laws and forces sort of as partners. Maybe some day we'll all realize that we are citizens of a planet rather than of a slice of land, and that, regardless of our skins, and speech, and religions, and customs, we are basically alike. The Bible says we are the sons of the one Father who is the God of all. Somehow, I never think of God as being a partial kind of a parent.

* * *

"To get back to taxation, it seems right that when one has an exclusive right to a bit of the earth's surface, he should be willing to pay for the same. I think he should not only pay reasonable taxes for his occupancy of that land, but that he should be obliged to care for it in a way that will not deteriorate its value to the succeeding generations of man who will follow him as dwellers on the earth. And, also, I believe that when a man derives great good from the patronage of his fellows, he owes his community and his country a proportion for the upkeep of the order that serves and furthers the general activities of all."

Searight the Sailor leaned forward and drove a fist into his other hand.

"When the individual gets the right slant on facts," he rumbled, "there won't be any taxation to threaten a home. These cure-alls for the taxation don't go to the bottom—to the wrong thinking that is creating the taxation that oppresses folks.

"I just want to give you one opinion, and it is this," said Searight the Sailor, rising, "we'll never have very happy taxation until we folks awaken—get out of this silly, selfish thinking. When we do, it won't cost much to run governments, for war, graft, crime, and the fear of them, won't be around. The law of taxation is the law of co-operation toward unity and intelligent order. Sound education in what man actually is, and life naturally is, will solve this taxation problem from bow to stern, from Pole to Pole, and around every latitude."

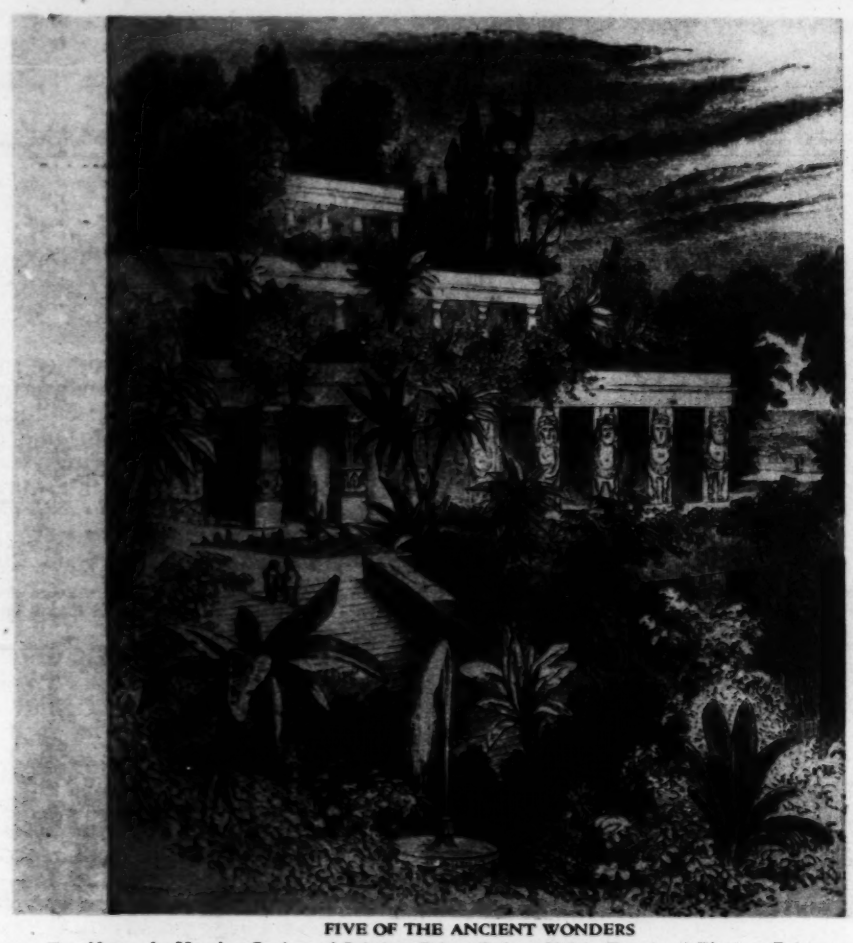
Will Wonders N

For Centuries Men Have Talked About Those Things and the So-called "Seven Wonders of the World"

By Herbert B. Ni

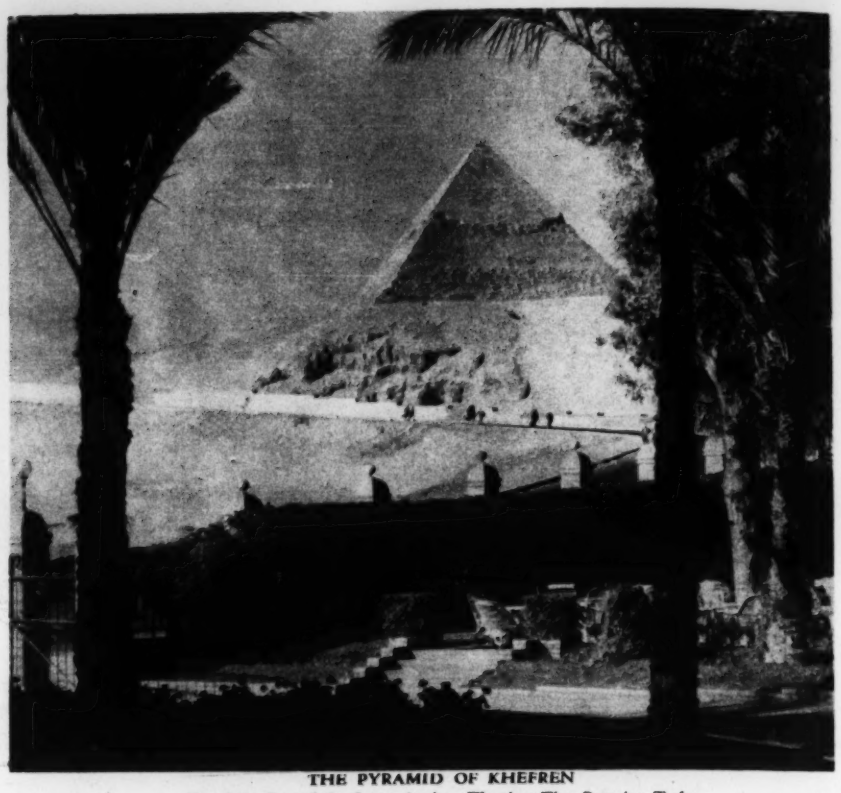
THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS Keystone View Company

This Giant Work Was Made of Marble, Encrusted With Ivory, and the Draperies Were of Beaten Gold



FIVE OF THE ANCIENT WONDERS

Above, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; Below (Left to Right), Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Pharos of Alexandria; the Colossus of Rhodes; and the Tomb Erected by Queen Artemisia in Honor of Her Husband, Mausolus



THE PYRAMID OF KHEFREN

The Only One of the Seven Ancient Wonders That Remains Today

SOMEBODY'S NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR visited Radio City recently in New York, prepared to take part in a radio "Test-Your-Knowledge" contest. It was one of those husband-versus-wife affairs and the story is told of the woman who diligently studied up even on the seven wonders of the world, only to fail with all contestants still standing—because she was asked to name not the seven wonders, but the man who compiled the famous list.

* * *

She had the wonders of the ancient world down pat, all the way from Egypt's pyramids and the hanging gardens of Babylon clear to the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria and the Colossus of Rhodes. She remembered all about the statue of Jupiter at Olympia, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus—but she didn't know that in those early days there were many lists, and that the most famous was one compiled by the poet Antipater of Sidon, who made verses in 150 B. C. His is the classical list accepted today.

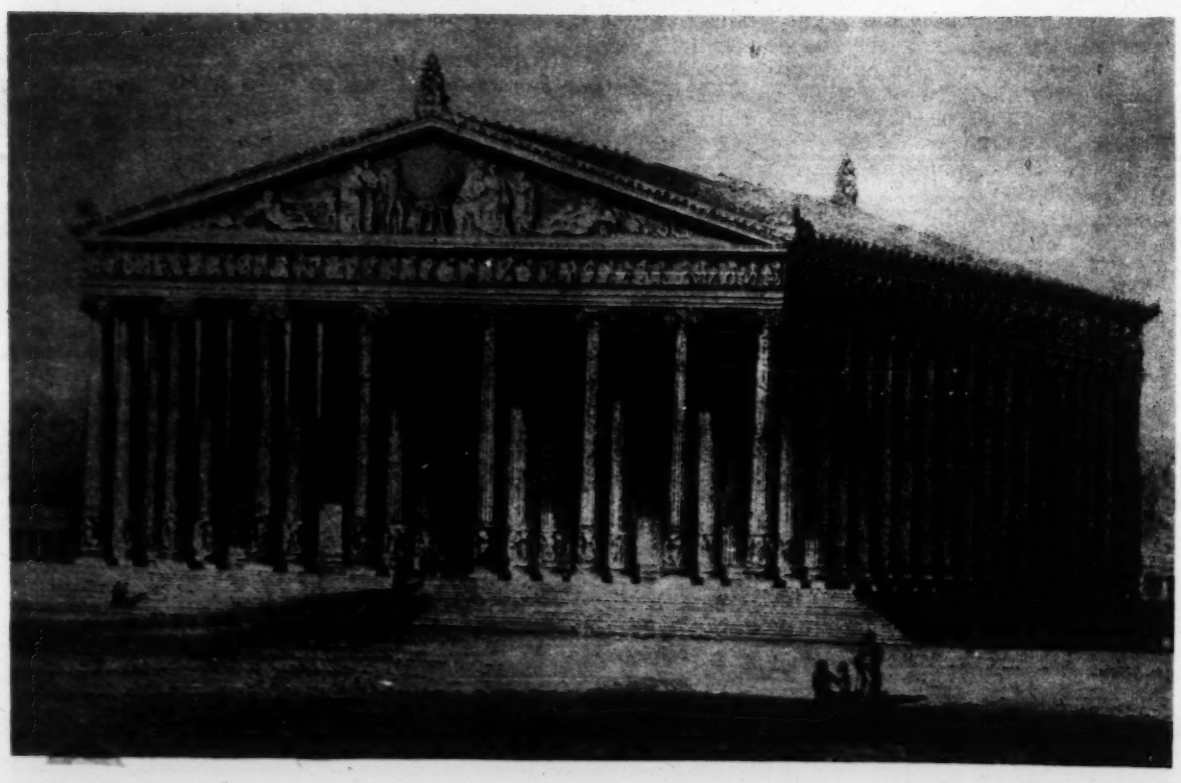
Recalling the wonders of the world is a question that comes up many times, according to Radio City guides, and it's one few people can answer fully.

Nearly everyone knows of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, believed to have been built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Cheops some 7,000 years ago as a tomb for himself. A few have heard of the hanging gardens of Babylon, those terraces of gardens rising 300 feet in the air, built by King Nebuchadnezzar to delight his queen, who longed for her native mountains. Some even could list the Colossus of Rhodes, that great statue 105 feet tall, which stood at the entrance of the Harbor of Rhodes much as the Statue of Liberty dominates the entrance to New York Harbor. Erected in 280 B. C., the bronze giant came tumbling down during an earthquake in 224 B. C., and the pieces lay strewn about for 900 years—until the Saracens conquered the island and sold the bronze for old metal.

* * *

Few ever heard of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, they say, except Greek scholars and a few persons who have been there. But in its day it was considered the greatest and finest of Greek temples in Asia Minor. Sometimes it is called the "Ephesian Dome," and an interesting story goes with that name.

The remark is sometimes passed that So-and-So is trying to "fire the Ephesian Dome." It means that So-an-So is



ers Never Cease?

ose Things Which Are Greatest in the Material World, he World" Have Appeared in Numerous Versions

Herbert B. Nichols

like the man who wanted to become famous and thought surely if he fired this great temple everyone would remember him. The temple burned, but only a few scholars and curiosity seekers can tell who kindled the blaze, and we won't, because his name doesn't deserve to be talked about.

* * *

The Pharos of Alexandria was the name given a great lighthouse whose fiery beacon, reported to have been 600 feet above the surface of the sea, could be seen by mariners far out upon the Mediterranean. It was erected more than 250 years B. C. and stood for 1,500 years before it also toppled over during an earthquake.

Scholars have made several attempts to reconstruct the tomb built at Halicarnassus by Queen Artemisia for her husband, but no two drawings seem quite the same. His name was Mausolus, and from this we derive the term "mausoleum," for great tombs built since his day.

The giant statue of Jupiter, or Zeus as the Greeks knew him, is believed to have been the work of Phidias, perhaps the greatest of Greek sculptors. Erected at Olympia, a glorious achievement in ivory and gold, it disappeared, no one knows when or how.

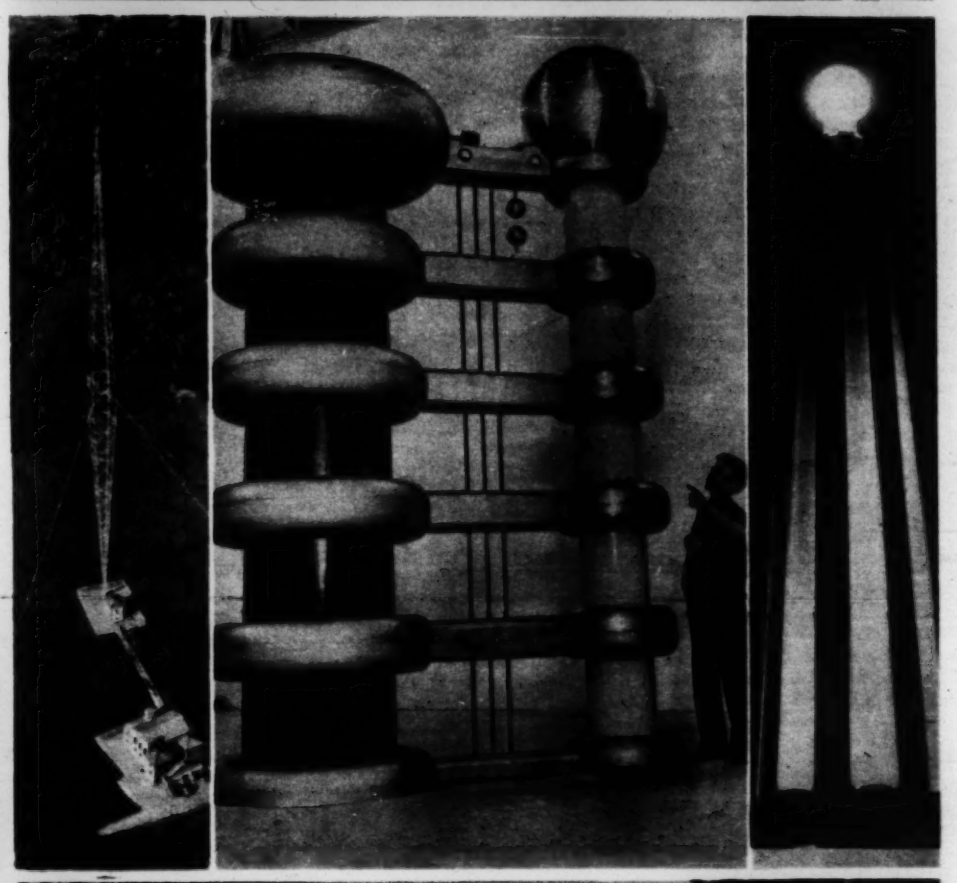
Of all these seven wonders of the ancient world, the only one still standing is Cheops' Pyramid, reigning over the Nile country.

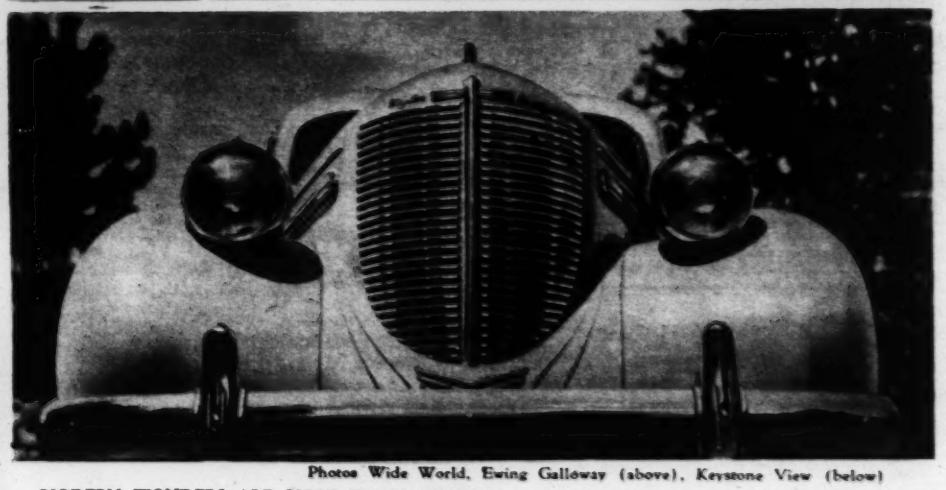
* * *

Of course, there are other wonders, many times confused with the authentic seven. There is the Sphinx near Gizeh, China's Great Wall built in the third century B. C., the Tower of Babel at Ur of Chaldea, Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, the Catacombs at Rome, the slave-built Colosseum, Constantinople's Mosque of St. Sophia, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the ancient temple ruins of Angkor in Cambodia, the Palace of Sargon, and Diocletian's Baths at Rome.

As for the seven modern wonders, anyone's list is as good as the next man's, but probably radio and the airplane should go in any, followed perhaps by radium, X ray, the steel skyscraper, the electric light and automobile. Rayon, rubber, printing, the movies, and modern plumbing are already taken for granted.

Who knows what marvels the future will bring—harnessed atomic power? Interplanetary communication and transportation? Electronic telescopes? Synthetic meats and vegetables, perhaps in tablet form? Conquered weather? A balanced social and economic system? World peace?

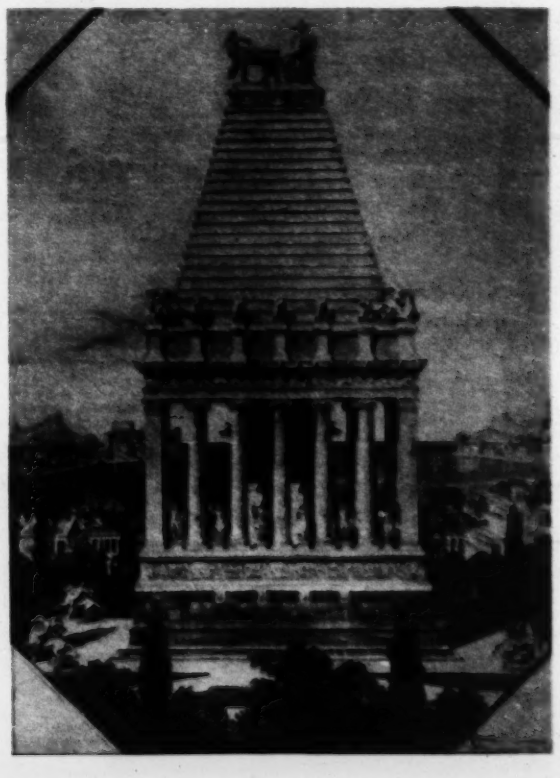




Photos Wide World, Ewing Galloway (above), Keystone View (below)

MODERN WONDERS ARE MORE THAN SEVEN

Outstanding Among Them Are Skyscrapers Like the Empire State Building Shown at the Left, the Clipper Ships That Link Continents, the Radio Station, Edison Tower Signifying Electricity, and a Powerful X-Ray Tube (Center), and the Automobile as Typified by the Chrysler Royal



Among the New Books

A Canadian Mr. Valiant-for-Truth

Postscript to Adventure, the Autobiography of Ralph Connor, by Charles W. Gordon. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

CHARLES W. GORDON was by nature a crusader. If he had lived in the eleventh century he would have had himself buckled into his armor, put his castle in charge of the chatelaine, and taken himself off to the Holy Land on the first call of Peter the Hermit. Or perhaps he would have been Peter's adjutant, for Dr. Gordon was first and always a preacher. As it was, he served as a missionary in the Canadian West, took part in the World War as chaplain of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders and as chief chaplain of the Canadian forces in England, campaigned throughout Canada in behalf of recruiting the front line, and in the United States for the Allied cause, and labored for peace between Capital and Labor and for peace between the nations. With good warrant his son, J. King Gordon, has added, as L'Envoi, a quotation from Bunyan's account of Mr. Valiant-for-Truth.

* * *

To the public outside his own country the name of Charles W. Gordon as author means less than the sub-title, "The Autobiography of Ralph Connor." From that, his old-time readers learn that this is the life story of the man who wrote "Black Rock," "The Sky Pilot," and the Glengarry books. He was a busy preacher in Winnipeg who, on request, sent a story to his friend, the editor of the Westminster Magazine, was told to remake it into three stories, and in working it over found himself writing a book, "Black Rock." Asked what name should be signed to his first story, he happened to notice the abbreviation of the British Canadian Northwest Mission, "Brit. Can. Nor. West Mission," ran his pencil around "Can. Nor." and had a name, Cannor." The telegraph operator made a mistake, the editor got "Connor" and supplied the first name, Ralph. The books of the writer thus casually supplied with a pen name have been published to the number of 5,000,000 copies.

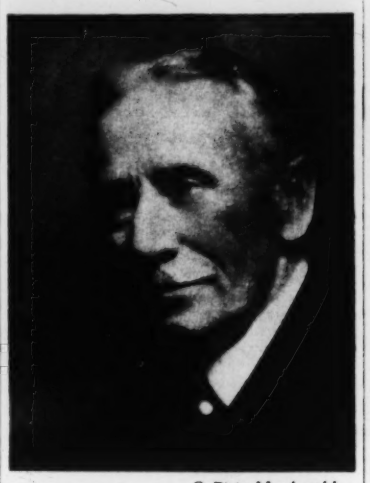
"Postscript to Adventure" is much less about Ralph Connor than about Charles W. Gordon. It was Gordon who had the adventures—and many more besides—that Ralph Connor put into those two-fisted novels about religion. Everything was an adventure to him—early home life in Glengarry, deep in the Indian Lands, with the nearest railroad 25 miles away and bears and wolves in the forest between the post office and the Manse; the building of law and order in Western Canada; rides on his broncho through the length and breadth of his great missionary field around Banff, and all his later years of addressing audiences, interviewing famous men, trying to sway public opinion and accomplish his crusades.

* * *

Dr. Gordon was of Highland ancestry. His father was born in a misty Scottish glen; his mother of the second generation from the Highlands, was cousin to the Scottish scholar, Robertson Smith, and was herself, at 22, invited to follow Mary Lyon as head of Mount Holyoke. Instead, she married the fiery, young, bagpipe-playing preacher, Donald Gordon, and became "The Lady of Glengarry."

From these Gaelic forebears Dr. Gordon derived the impetuous and emotional quality of his style. He had the gift of vivid and dramatic storytelling. He could bring the tears, his own as well as his listeners'. He was not free from prejudices, but he was ardent, wholehearted, and warmly persuasive. A single-minded patriot in the war, he became in later years an enthusiast for world peace. To the end of his career he cherished faith in the power of good will to heal differences between classes and nations, and continued to work for a League of Christian Churches to supplement the League of Nations. His work as Ralph Connor, novelist, he has condensed; his experiences as preacher and publicist he has elaborated with many anecdotes and character portraits.

W. K. R.



© Pirie Macdonald

CHARLES W. GORDON

The Story of Slavery

Slavery Through the Ages, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George MacMunn. London: Nicholson and Watson. 10s. 6d.

SIR GEORGE MACMUNN has undertaken what is, even for his fluent pen, an ambitious task in trying to compress a history of slavery into a book of fewer than 300 pages.

The field is so wide that Sir George has had to leave a great deal out which might well have been in. It is, for instance, disappointing to have one's appetite merely whetted about the Haitian slaves' effort to set up an independent State by a brief mention of Toussaint l'Ouverture, whom Sir George rightly describes as a "remarkable man." So, it might be added, was one of his successors, Henri Christophe, whose memory was recently cleared by a sympathetic biographer of much of the mud which careless historians had thrown at it. But Henri Christophe makes no appearance in Sir George's pages.

There are similar omissions in the story of African slavery. For instance, Tippoo Tib, the Arab slave trader who protected Livingstone and was probably responsible for more human misery than any other man in the history of modern Africa, is not so much as mentioned.

* * *

Tippoo Tib built up a fortune and an empire in all but name on the cognate businesses of slaves and ivory. It would have been especially interesting in this connection to have had Sir George's views on the responsibility of the white races for this particular traffic. It seems fairly certain that the primary object of the Arab slave raiders was ivory for the European and American markets rather than slaves for the Arab market. The only way they could get the ivory to the coast was by enslaving natives to carry it for them.

So far as slavery in the modern world is concerned, Sir George holds that the chief obstacle to its disappearance is the Islamic religion. It is probable that he does not give quite enough weight to the growing feeling among Moslems that slavery ought to be abolished. After all, Christianity for centuries upheld the institution of slavery on the ground that it was authorized by the Old Testament. Though slavery is certainly authorized in the Koran, that book also instructs its votaries to free their slaves, so that there is ample justification for a change of heart among Moslems toward the institution itself.

* * *

Finally, it is necessary to say one word about Sir George's opening sentence, in which he declares that "in the falling of Abyssinia under Italian rule there is some hope that the last serious stronghold of slave-making—as distinct from slave-raising—has fallen." In a sense, of course, this is correct. But it can be held with equal truth that the forcible imposition of an alien rule on the Amharic and Galla tribesmen who were formerly free constitutes enslavement for at least four times as many people as have been set legally at liberty by the Italian conquest. Sir George is rightly indignant at benevolent slavery, which he says is "the most insidious form of all" because it is "bearable." As yet, Italy's rule in Ethiopia can hardly be said even to have become "bearable" to the Ethiopians. But if and when it does, may it not be just as accurately described as slavery as anything that preceded it?

G. L.

Folk Song Transplanted

Folk Songs From the Southern Highlands, collected and edited by Mellinger Edward Henry. New York: J. J. Augustin. $5.50.

EVERY TIME I read through a new collection of folk songs I am impressed again with how much more widespread than we commonly realize is a knowledge of inherited American balladry. Mr. Henry has collected most of the songs in this book in the Southeastern States, but anywhere in the United States you will find people who know and can sing them. Only the other day a man sang me two stanzas of the old Scottish popular ballad, "Bonny Barbara Allen," and the two verses he sang were finer than any of the corresponding verses in the variants in this book. Two versions of that popular nursery favorite, "The Frog and the Mouse," are widely known, one beginning:

A frog went out one day to ride,
umm-humm.
A sword and pistol by his side,
umm-humm.

the other,

There was a frog who lived in a well,
Sing song kitty catch, a-ky-me-o.

Many readers are familiar with both the words and the noble air of the Negro spiritual, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" And many more surely have heard Bradley Kincaid sing "Cindy in the summer time, Cindy in the fall." "A Package of Old Letters," "Frankie and Johnnie," "Billy Boy," "Sourwood Mountain," "She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain," "Shortening Bread," "Eliza Jane," and many others are known and sung from Maine to California.

* * *

In all, Mr. Henry prints here variants of 180 folk songs, 29 of which are versions of Child's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." As story and verse, these variants of the Child ballads, like most of the other versions collected here, suffer when compared with the versions Child collected for the most part in the British Isles. But as examples of folk song in action, of its transmission and transplantation and its adaptation to the American scene and language, these American variants provide the materials for a fascinating study.

Reading this collection, I have been particularly impressed with the intrusive power of particular stanzas. I remember how a certain Negro quartet in the Northern Neck of Virginia used to interpolate into many of their songs, as a kind of trio, some favorite verses about the streets of heaven being paved with gold. So one finds intruding themselves into other ballads, where two lovers are about to separate, two stanzas from "The Lass of Roch Royal":

Oh, who will shoe my little foot,
foot, foot?
Oh, who will glove my pretty
hand, hand, hand?

Two stanzas of "The Gambling Man" likewise are frequently found pushing their way into other ballads of American origin.

The folk songs of American origin, as distinct from the English and Scottish ballads, show definitely that the American people is not a great poet. Sentimentality rides their songs, which utterly lack the intensity and beauty of the old English and Scottish songs. They are, for the most part, popular poetry at its worst.

* * *

There are a few exceptions, almost all of which are from the literature of low life. "Frankie and Albert," which Sandburg calls "America's classical gutter song," is in its genre a masterpiece. Both Frankie, who "paid a hundred dollar bill for a suit of Albert's clothes," and Albert himself, a typical nagging (to use an old ballad word) gambling man, are as real as Burns's "core o' randie, gangrel bodies." And these stanzas from "The Ground Hog" leap from word into image:

In come Sal with a snigger and grin,
With ground hog gravy all over her chin.
Ground hog!

In come grandma hopping on a cane;
I'm a-gonna have that ground hog brains.
Ground hog!

Mr. Henry has more talent for collecting than for editing. He writes with gusto of his beloved Great Smokies, but, strangely enough, he has little comment of interest on the songs he has spent so many years in gathering, and there's a lot to say. His headnotes are little more than a list of references to other American texts, not always complete, and some of his musical notation is, to say the least, a little queer. What history or analysis flavors his headnotes is largely drawn from quotations from folklorists he has consulted.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The latest addition to the Oxford World's Classics is "Five Elizabethan Tragedies," edited by A. K. McIlwraith. The plays are Seneca's "Thyestes" in Jasper Heywood's translation; Sackville and Norton's "Gorboduc"; Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy"; the anonymous "Arden of Feversham," and Thomas Heywood's "A Woman Killed With Kindness."

Doubleday Doran has published Beverley Nichols's "News of England," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns June 1.

Harcourt Brace has just published in the United States C. R. W. Nevinson's autobiography, "Paint and Prejudice." The Monitor reviewed the English edition (Methuen) on Feb. 16.

To Oxford's Musical Pilgrim series have been added two volumes, dealing with the Dramatic Works and the Later Works of Ralph Vaughan Williams (75 cents each).

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Another Sight of Maine

Trending Into Maine, by Kenneth Roberts. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

KENNETH ROBERTS is both a native State-of-Mainer and a summer visitor. It is not necessary to say that the writings that have brought him the most fame have been about the region that nurtured him and his forebears—the place once called Arundel, now Kennebunk.

In "Trending Into Maine"—which takes its odd title from a phrase by Maine's first summer-visitor author, James Rosier, secretary with George Waymouth's expedition of 1605—Mr. Roberts writes about a great variety of Maine products besides writers. He tells about sea captains and sea serpents; cunner chowder, corned beef hash, and baked beans (Boston notwithstanding); lobsters and those hard-worked and underpaid men, lobster fishermen; potatoes; fishers and hunters; tall stories and Local Tradition.

Everybody knows that Kenneth Roberts is a stickler for accuracy and is inordinately fond of research. Consequently, he has little use for Local Tradition. He prefers his history as free from that ingredient as possible, but in the incomplete yet authentic accounts of Arundel men and of other State-of-Mainers he finds an inexhaustible supply of stories he would like to write. We hope he will write some more of them.

We are glad, too, that he included in his book a reprint of a story by another Maine writer, "Rendezvous," by Ben Ames Williams, a serene but moving tale about a State-of-Mainer whose appearance and whole life were a refutation of the literary tradition about "the sourness, dourness, and bucolic backwardness of Maine natives." One thing that Kenneth Roberts set out to do at the beginning of his book and never lost sight of in his excursions into various topics, is to prove that the Maine natives are not bleak, bitter, and queer, but considerably like other people, only possibly a little kinder, more generous, humorous, sensible, sociable, hard-working, independent, intolerant of sham than most; in short, he likes them.

It may seem to some readers that occasionally Mr. Roberts is using material that he has worked over before. Not everyone is going to like all chapters of the book equally, but there is so wide a choice that, should Arundel history pall, the chapter on Quoddy may stimulate; or the other way about.

The 14 fine color illustrations are by N. C. Wyeth, who is a Maine man by summer.

Color Illustration by N. C. Wyeth for "Trending Into Maine"

Highland Tragedy

Love the Destroyer, by Margaret Leigh. London: Bell. 7s. 6d. net.

IT IS A SIMPLE but grim little story that Miss Leigh has to tell. Sabina Brandon, a creature as magnificent as her name, has been born in the purple, but finds it doesn't suit the complexion of her thought. Possessed of a dominating personality and immense energy, she decides to cut adrift from the fashionable world; and she settles down, with a woman friend, to run an impoverished farm in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

There she meets a wandering tinker, David Macleod, in every way the opposite of herself, a feckless, dreamy, uncultured, but charming fellow, whom she determines to marry. She pursues him with ruthless vigor and cunning; and finally, half bewildered, and half out of pity for her, he allows himself to be dragged to the altar. Thereafter he is but an unhappy captive, pining for his former wandering life; and she, realizing that it is not in her power either to understand him or to win his love, is equally unhappy. The ending is tragic.

Though the author adopts the cumbersome device of a sort of Greek chorus, made up of the friend, and Sabina's uncle, the story is well told. The atmosphere of conflict is finely sustained: moreover, it is a conflict that goes deeper than that of purely individual differences—it is the long feud of Celt and Saxon, of the ancient people of the hills with invaders who, for all their superior vitality, can never achieve more than the show of conquest. The events fall quietly and inevitably, yet the tension becomes difficult to bear; and we feel, as in tragedy we ought, the ignorance, willfulness, and despair of man provoking a slow and solemn gathering of forces destined to destroy him.

Yet there is a weakness, and it lies in the character of Sabina. We do not like her, we do not respect her, nor is there anything sufficiently great about her to transcend accepted standards, and awe us from our judgment. We shudder, but we do not pity: our sympathy goes entirely to the man, and even to the lesser characters; and that is unfortunate, because it is Sabina who is the protagonist.

The Future of a Village

There Was a Jolly Miller, by R. H. Mottram. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. net.

HE WAS NOT a very jolly miller, nor could the adjective be applied to any of the characters in Mr. Mottram's book; for though the setting is the countryside, and the theme is country life, it is no jolly pastoral that the author has given us. It is, in fact, a scene peopled by slow, serious, grumbling, gossiping peasants, and conservative, unimaginative gentlefolk, with both types, however, displaying not only stanchness to certain ideals, and vanishing traditions, but a common sense and a tenacious courage that enable them to adapt themselves to fast changing conditions. It is the story of how progress came to Ha'senham, and of what befell the Hall, the Rectory, the Mill, and the Village, in the time that has lapsed since the first decade of the century; and, finally, of what is to befall them in the next 17 years.

More specifically, it is the story of Cranmer Carston, the son of the Squire, of "Shady" Bullen, the Miller's son, and of Meriel, the Miller's lovely and extremely capable daughter. "Shady" is the sharp, go-ahead type of local lad who makes good; but he has his limitations, and it is only when Cranmer, after a disastrous marriage and an unhappy life out of his element in London, comes back to the country where he belongs, and brings about the co-operation of Hall and Mill, that prosperity is assured to Bullen, and to Ha'senham. We leave them in 1955, with Cranmer and Meriel a middle-aged, happily married couple, "Shady" co-director of the great local factory, Ha'senham the model village of the future, and the old Hall, for so long deserted, once again echoing with social activity as the community center and hostel for "the works."

In a sober, pertinacious fashion that one feels is appropriate to his theme, with a minimum of characters and an economy of incident, Mr. Mottram keeps us absorbed in his village, and gives us a genuine experience. It is to his credit that his characters, although superficially they are conventional types, even perhaps symbols, are far from being merely puppets dressing the English scene; they have an intrinsic significance, and are actual enough to spread conviction around them. Altogether, this is a fine, sincere piece of work, worthy of Mr. Mottram, and written, as one would expect from him, out of a deep understanding of its subject.

E. F.-B.

Plato the Contemporary

Plato ("Phaedrus," "Ion Gorgias," and "Symposium," with Passages from the "Republic" and "Laws"), translated into English, with an Introduction and Prefatory Notes, by Lane Cooper. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

READ PLATO, advises Prof. Lane Cooper, translator of certain of the Greek philosopher's dialogues, and get ideas for writing.

Plainly, his advice works well; he takes it to himself. For the introduction to his excerpts from Plato and the discussions he supplies at the beginning of each of his translations show uncommon wealth of ideas and remarkable flow of comment.

Read Plato, he might also recommend, and get ideas for talking; especially on the conflict of the romantic and the classic. Should two persons who have been reading Plato chance to meet, they will inevitably converse on the theme and improvise together in the Platonic manner. Let a native Greek, for example, who has migrated to America meet a New Englander. He is asked:

"You come from?"

"Olympia," he answers.

"Where they used to play the games?"

"And where the Temple of Zeus stood."

"You know your Homer?"

"Brought up on him in school."

"And Plato?"

"Yes; though Aristotle is a greater man than he."

"How so? Did he not go to school to Plato, and get his whole start at the Academy of Athens?"

"Yes; but see how he uses what he learned."

* * *

A Greek of whatever period brought up at Olympia would feel himself always standing in the shadow of the statue of Zeus, and would naturally speak on the side of conventional order. A Yankee would be of the party of Prometheus and rebellion.

"Perhaps," says the Olympian, "I have said too much."

"But," says the other, "when Greek meets Greek . . ."

"They set up," returns the Olympian, "a restaurant."

Precisely what Plato's characters do in the dialogues. There stands, for illustration, the collection of after-dinner speeches known as the "Symposium"; though better in many respects as a negative than as a positive source of ideas. Inasmuch as no Academy rule forbids anyone to walk out on what fails to interest him, none certainly at the present date, why, let us take the air in the Grove while Pausanius is talking. Arrangement can be made that we be called back when Socrates takes his turn to address the circle.

* * *

For the matter of Socrates, whether we are to suppose the dialogues represent his thinking or that of the writer of them, Professor Cooper would have it understood that the views and sentiments expressed—at any rate, the more exalted and persuasive of them—are Plato's own. Plato is a master of fiction; there is the end of the controversy. Socrates figures in the works as a character only, and as a person of the play. He is by no means the subject of a biography.

Plato, indeed, is both fictionist and prophet. Does he not, in the allegory of the Cave, foresee the feudal, walled-town civilization of the Middle Ages, and the factory formula of what we call modern days?

Plato, his best friends shall admit, wrote too much; though as in the case of the composer, Wagner, who did the same thing, no one would want a word, a note, less. As for Professor Cooper's translations, they are an extraordinary example of fluency and flexibility; faithful to the original, yet in the flow of twentieth-century diction, whatever the language, and particularly in the run of everyday English.

W. P. T.

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Dining With a Small Army of Best Sellers—A London Letter

The Life of Ouida, by Yvonne ffrench. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 8s. 6d.

The Ladies of Alderley, edited by Nancy Mitford. London. Chapman & Hall. 15s.

I Follow St. Patrick, by Oliver St. John Gogarty. London: Rich & Cowan. 16s. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.

Poetry and Anarchism, by Herbert Read. London: Faber & Faber. 6s.

London

TWO OR THREE TIMES a year I find myself dining with a small army of best sellers. It is a strange experience.

Being one of what Henry James called the insurmountably unsalable, I listen with awe to the unremitting tale of how the best-selling writer seizes his publisher and shakes him like an apple tree until unheard-of quantities of cash drop from him. And down the table like a savage incantation come the words, "my sales," and "my public," pronounced in every accent from the ecstatic and bombastic to the suspicious and virulent.

Here, one reflects, is a world of ego maniacs, beside which the world of the theater is peaceful. Yet, as some remarks made by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund reminded us, the stock market atmosphere of authorship is understandable and forgivable. The stock of authors does, in fact, rise and fall. And people who depend on the quixotic favor of the public and who achieve, for a short time, the marvel of living by their writing have every reason to be as sensitive to the fluctuations of fame as the broker is to the tape machine. The financial life term of a best or even of a merely successful writer is, financially, brief—10 or 20 years at the best. And it would surprise many to know what celebrated writers, whose names outlast in the public memory the names of their books, are hawking their work round the publishing world with all the anxiety and less of the hope of many novices.

"The Life of Ouida" provides a good example of the grandeurs and miseries of the successful novelist. This is a fascinating and admirable little book. It disposes incidentally of the legend that Ouida wrote the classic sentence about the stroke in Eight's Week who prided himself on rowing faster than the crew. That wasn't Ouida. But her errors did offend the 39 articles of English sport and social snobbery. It was a howler to introduce the Queen at a Levée and careless to play fast and loose with the sacred calendar of the sportsman, particularly when she specialized in that exalted world. But she was not in bad company. Scott made the sun set in the east, and Cervantes kills a character in one chapter and revives him shortly afterwards.

* * *

Ouida took a high line everywhere—with probability in fiction; and in life with the aristocracy who took her up, her Italian neighbors and lawyers when she went to live in Italy. She lived a life of perpetual litigation and "splash." Tauchnitz was devoted to her; but Mr. Chatto, who took her over from Chapman to Hall, soon found he had a handful. He had to supply her not only with money, but with chests of Souchong tea, quill pens, gutta-percha shoes for horses; books specially bound in vellum for Royalty, magazines, designs for pony carriages. And he was expected to get jobs for the servants she sacked and even sell a grand piano from time to time. Ostentation in life and writing is, as Miss ffrench says, the keynote, and her conduct of it amounted almost to genius. Her Guardes of the seventies were incredible. Such heights of raffishness were unattainable. The Guards, who laughed, secretly tried to imitate this lavish Byronism which had sprung out of the head of a young girl from Bury St. Edmunds, the daughter of a flawless middle-class lady and a French doctor who neglected his family. Ouida could write. Especially she had a fine feeling for the atmosphere of places.

In the end Ouida became a fanatic for privacy; it was the austere obverse of her extravagant and romantic notions about honor. She hated publicity, retired more and more from the world, was insulted by offers of pensions; and the woman who had been capable of spending £100 a week on flowers when she lived in the now lost glories of the Langham Hotel, ended her days in the poverty and hunger of a peasant.

"The Ladies of Alderley," whose letters have been edited by Nancy Mitford, belong to an earlier period, the forties of last century; and old Lady Stanley, who, with her daughter-in-law, keeps up most of this amusing and illuminating correspondence, would hardly have approved of a late Victorian like Ouida. The old lady was an eighteenth-century character; a Whig and a dragon. She was disgusted by "Vanity Fair" and asked if anyone would think of *knowing* Thackeray after such a book. The family were certainly a queer lot. Their common characteristics, the editor says, were "downright rudeness, a passion for quarrelling, great indifference to public opinion, an unrivalled skill in pointing out the weak points in other people's armor, thick legs and eyebrows, lively minds and a great literary sense."

* * *

The daughter-in-law to whom most of the dragon's letters are written and who also carries on a correspondence with her rather testy and unsatisfactory husband—he, very pleased with himself, was strutting about in politics—appears as a mild, almost colorless, complaining Victorian wife in perpetual anxiety about her children. There was more in her, however, than met the eye. She was one of Mrs. Virginia Woolf's oppressed female minorities and once she got free of her husband, she became a famous champion of women's rights and was among the founders of girls' colleges at Cambridge and in London. The letters themselves are about family news, scandals, hopes, and anxieties. They are hard to describe, but their charm is very great and I, who do not care much for this kind of book as a rule, could not put it down.

The new book by Dr. Gogarty is disappointing. It is a rambling "geographical biography" of the Welsh-born saint who introduced Christianity to Ireland; that is to say, an account of Dr. Gogarty's journeys to places associated with the St. Patrick legends. Nothing Dr. Gogarty writes could be dull, but it does go on and St. Patrick is a tenuous subject. The typical thing is that his legend in Ireland is, like all past history in that country, very much a living one. There is a story that Irish soldiers in China came to blows about the goat which St. Patrick set ashore to be fed at Skerries. The animal was eaten by the men of Skerry, who have had to bear the reproach ever since. Indeed, in Shanghai, when an Irishman from Rush, the next parish to Skerries, hearing the Skerry accent, shouted out, "Who ate the goat?" there were difficulties. Violent difficulties. One goes through a book like this for the stories, and there are some good ones; but I'm afraid of quoting any more for fear of getting other Irish goats beside the Skerries one.

* * *

Since all writers are invaded by political partisans nowadays, I recommend Herbert Read's "Poetry and Anarchism" as an example of one kind of resistance it is possible to make to "the party." Obviously, whatever the result of the Spanish civil war, the stock of anarchism has gone up among those whom the respectable vacillations and state of oligarchy of Stalinism have depressed. I find Mr. Read, the distinguished critic, a rather acid polemic, and I think he confuses the private anarchism of artists with the question of the need for a decentralized public life. But he is angry and impatient of trivialities and that is always stimulating.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Illustration by Alice Williams for "European Summer"

Picnicking Through Europe

European Summer, by Emma Gelders Sterne. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

PICNICKING THROUGH SEVEN COUNTRIES would have been a more definitive title for this volume. And would convey something of the delightful, carefree kind of summer traveling it advocates. Delightful, that is, if you like picnics and motoring; if you welcome adventure, and desire emancipation from timetables. Emma Gelders Sterne and her four young companions (two college-age daughters plus one friend each) emphatically do, and they hope this frank, unadorned account of their trip may encourage others to put their car on a boat and set out for a European holiday.

Much practical advice is interwoven with descriptions of people, customs, food, cathedrals, pictures—whatever comes their wandering way. Five hundred dollars apiece was their budgetary limit for the summer and the reader may be surprised at what can be done with that sum. While "European Summer" is no guidebook full of learned dissertations on art and history, it does take the reader into the heart of each country and puts him at once on intimate terms with the people. Picnicking, it seems, is an excellent way to make friends with the natives, be they of Holland, Belgium, France, England, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

There is a leisureliness about the narration that is pleasing; at the same time, pages sparkle with the enthusiasm of four "young moderns" on their first trip abroad. Colorfully and gaily, if not brilliantly, written, the book's charm lies in presenting the unstudied reactions of these young people to the objects of history, song, and story. Everything from the castles of the Loire to the modern housing developments of Stockholm is seen through their eyes.

Not the least engaging portions of the book are the decorative drawings by Alice Williams, one member of the traveling quintet. Indeed, we think the reader will be grateful to "Alec" for throwing out her bedroom slippers to make room for an extra sketching pad.

The Book Window

Nature Photography Around the Year, by Percy A. Morris (Appleton-Century. $4). A manual for the serious camera worker who would be instructed in the techniques of pictorially recording changing aspects of bird, animal, and plant life through the seasons.

The New International Year Book for 1937, edited by Frank H. Vizetelly (Funk & Wagnalls, $6.25). Latest edition of the exhaustive and valued annual which records major events in politics, economics, religion, natural science, and arts, commerce, and sports.

A Prairie Grove, by Donald Culross Peattie (Simon and Schuster. $2.50. Story of an island grove in Illinois. A novel wrapped up in a naturalist's descriptions of the land. In the carefully shaped prose customary with Mr. Peattie.

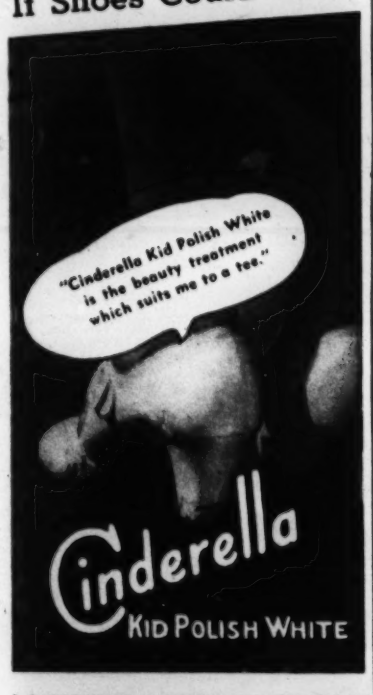
Champions in Action (Morrow). A photographic album of athletes and sportsmen of many nations, with explanatory text by Frank A. Wrensch and an introduction by Grantland Rice.

Holland: Crossroads of the Zuider Zee, by Hendrik de Leeuw (Lippincott, $3). An exhaustive guide to the Netherlands.

Puerto Rico and Its People, by Trumbull White (Stokes, $3.50). A study of West Indian Americans, by a veteran observer.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If Shoes Could Talk!



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RELIEF . . . YES

(Continued from Page 2)

all over the country, in Washington on March 11.

The average WPA worker, the country over, receives $53 per case, and these represent less than half of the relief load. The average local reliefer, the country over, receives $22 per month per case, and these represent more than half of the relief load. Here are two heads of families in the same American community, each equally the victim of depression, each equally entitled to help, each equally confronting the same need for food, shelter, and clothing. They live side by side. Yet one gets $53 per month. The other gets $22 per month.

* * *

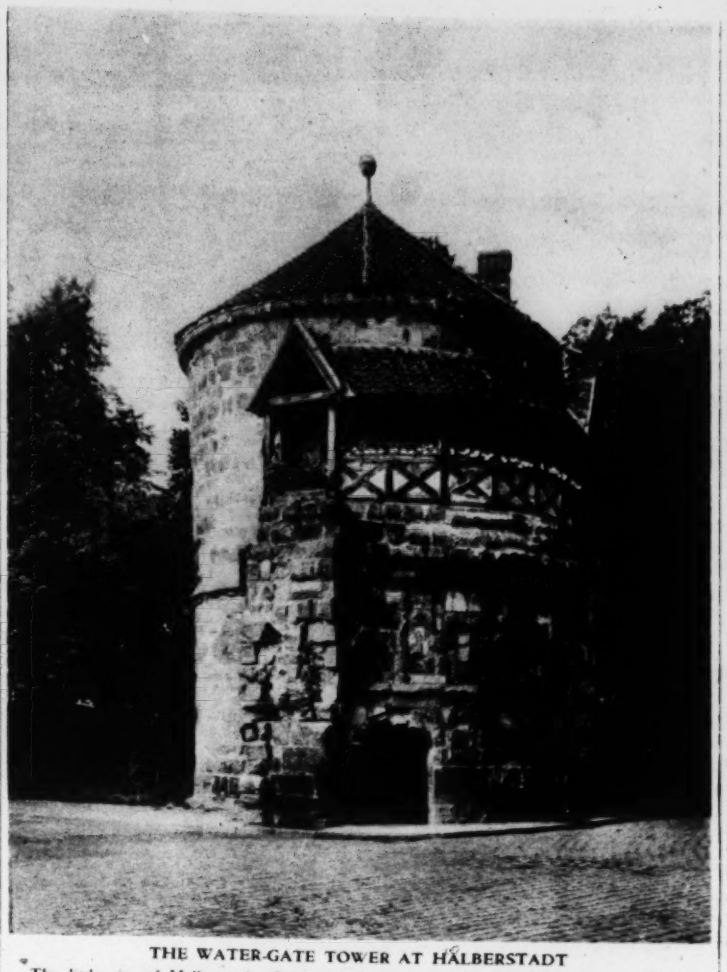
I am not arguing this proposition simply as a matter of economy. I am arguing it as a matter of equity and fairness. Yet economy inevitably enters into it. For the overhead in WPA alone is in excess of $65,000,000 a year. And the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, reporting upon careful statistical studies made in Akron, finds that it costs four times as much to take care of a case under WPA or similar agencies as it does by direct relief.

A few weeks ago, the directors of the bureaus of municipal research for 18 leading cities of the United States submitted to the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief a desperately important memorandum in which they said:

"The continuing high level of relief costs . . . causes us to face the stark reality that the temporarily painless method of financing relief so largely on a basis of emergency borrowing is certain to produce calamitous financial repercussions in our American cities at no remote future. Our interest is in maintaining the solvency of the local governments so that those in need may be taken care of in the future and the normal services of municipalities may be carried on without impairment. To that end, a planned, definite, national relief policy, covering not only state but local phases, is vital."

* * *

The policy they proposed is substantially the program recommended by the Community Mobilization for Human Needs and by the American Association of Social Workers, each representing the social workers in grass-roots contact with the relief problem, and it is the course I am advocating—namely, that relief should be managed on a local basis by nonpartisan boards, with local decision as to the amount of work relief or of cash relief, with federal aid granted to the states on an efficiency and matching basis, and the whole maintained within the limits of available public revenues. In short, not less relief but more relief for less money is the reason why relief administration ought to be turned back to the states.



THE WATER-GATE TOWER AT HALBERSTADT

The little city of Halberstadt, Germany, possesses many interesting structures of the period in the Middle Ages. Particularly interesting are the remains of the city wall, from which one can in many places distinguish the extent of the old city. This wall, which is built of field stone and has a thickness of over a meter, is broken at intervals of about one hundred to two hundred meters by towers that opened toward the center of the city and furnished shelter for its population. A few of these towers of defense are still standing, reminders of a period when almost every city was a separate unit supplying its own protection

Our picture shows the Water-Gate Tower, which defended one of the six gates of the city. It takes its name from the watercourse which was located there formerly but which has meanwhile been filled in. The flower-bordered balcony was the passage for protection, from which the watchman viewed the surrounding country, in order to note and report any approaching danger. The defense towers now serve peaceable purposes, and are protected as monuments to the past

RELIEF . . . NO

(Continued from Page 2)

taken through the Social Security program to share the cost with the States and localities for the relief of certain permanent classes of the destitute. It matches on an equal basis State payments to indigent old persons and to the blind; it assumes a third of the cost of the aid to dependent children, and makes general appropriations for the support of State maternal and child welfare services and public health services generally.

Thus the Federal Government has extended a generous helping hand to the States in taking care of these various special classes of dependency. It is indeed to be regretted that the state and local direct relief grants to the remaining general class of destitute unemployables has in many cases not been adequate. It is a fact that direct relief grants on the average are lower than the level of security wages paid by the Federal Government to employables on the WPA—a level of wages which, by the way, is in itself inadequate for supporting a decent standard of living. But what do the Republicans propose to do about this? Do they propose to stimulate the States to increase their direct relief grants? No. They propose to throw all the money, Federal and State, into a common pot, have the cream skimmed off by State and local politicians, abolish the work programs and condemn all the unemployed to the common misery of an unemployable's dole. Such a scheme, which would eventually convert all the unemployed into unemployables, represents neither justice nor statesmanship.

* * *

I feel I scarcely need defend the program of providing socially useful and morale-conserving work for the unemployed, because the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of such a program. Even the Republicans do not dare attack the principle of work relief directly—they resort to the indirect attack of insinuating that it is somehow unjust to the unemployed themselves. And as a matter of fact they do not find anything wrong with the principle of work relief as such, but they want to do away with it because their main objective is to reduce the amount of public relief expenditures, and ultimately to restore the original Hoover system of having relief depend upon the philanthropy of the rich. The American people, I believe, have no intention of taking the road back to Hooverism.

There was a time when Republicans found it good politics to advocate not only work relief, but national work relief as being in line with traditional Republican doctrines. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison stated in 1894, at the height of the depression following the panic of 1893:

"It is generally accepted now as a right principle that our city councils, our county commissioners, our State legislatures, should legislate to create work for the unemployed. . . . The Republican theory has been all along that it was right to so legislate as to provide work, employment, comfort to the American workingman. We believe that the National Government has a duty to perform in this respect as well as the city council and the board of county commissioners."

From a party that has traditionally advocated the extension of national responsibilities not only with regard to unemployment but with regard to every phase of economic life, it comes with poor grace to raise the cry of Federal bureaucracy and oppression of local liberties. The cry is, of course, an obvious sham. We heard nothing about Federal bureaucracy when the RFC was created under Hoover and spent billions of dollars for the purpose of bailing out overextended banking interests. We hear this cry only when it is a question of helping the poor underdogs of the unemployed.

* * *

The Republicans can rest assured that although their cry of Federal bureaucracy is insincerely raised, the Democratic Administration has taken all the precautions necessary to safeguard the principle of local autonomy and States' rights. Ninety-eight per cent of all WPA work projects are locally initiated. It is the local authorities who indicate the particular projects they want carried on in their communities for the relief of their own unemployed. Local authorities pay for the costs of materials used on these projects, which proves that they want them. Local authorities usually supervise these projects. From the localities there comes no complaint of Federal carpetbag dictatorship. Far from it. Through the U. S. Conference of Mayors and other authorized bodies they have given their wholehearted approval to the WPA program.

And who selects the unemployed who are to work on the WPA projects? Bureaucrats in Washington? No. The local public relief agencies certify which of the unemployed are eligible for WPA employment.

And who administer the State and local projects? It is true that the administrative personnel is paid from the Treasury at Washington. But are the people themselves alien satraps imported from Washington to oppress the localities? No. They are local men and women, picked from the community and region in which the projects are conducted. And it is in their hands that lie all the detail decisions that must be taken in administering the gigantic work program. Less than 10 per cent of the administrative personnel is concentrated in Washington, and the cost of all the administrative personnel, both in Washington and in the localities, is kept below 5 per cent of the Federal cost of the program.

In other words, the Federal administration of work relief has been kept on a decentralized, local autonomy basis in every desirable respect. Final financial and administrative control, however, resides, and should reside, in the Government at Washington, which, because it pays the bills, must at the same time be responsible for the successful execution of the program.

It seems to me that the administrative record of the WPA shows it to have been functioning not only "with an efficiency of which any industrialist would be proud," as the magazine Fortune recently observed, but also with an efficiency of which any statesman should be proud. The Republicans may find it politically expedient to find fault with this record, but they should not try to distort it.

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Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

THE SENATORIAL debate which opens this issue of the Magazine Section brings a prominent Republican and a prominent Democrat into the arena.

ARTHUR HENDRICK VANDENBERG has been a Republican member of the United States Senate since 1928, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy. His appointment was endorsed by the electorate later that year, and he was re-elected to a full term which ends in 1941. As editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, from 1906 to 1928, Mr. Vandenberg had an influential place in community and state affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of various fraternal and social organizations.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN was the Democratic Governor of Rhode Island for two terms, from 1933 to 1937, when he went to the Senate. As a leading member of the state bar, an official of the Morris Plan organization in Rhode Island and nationally, Mr. Green has long been in the public eye, and his political and civic activities have brought him added fame.

Both Senators were educated for the law, Mr. Vandenberg at the University of Michigan and Mr. Green at Brown University and Harvard Law School. In addition, Mr. Green studied in Germany before the turn of the century. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and belongs to other associations.

W. ROY BREG is executive secretary of Allied Youth, of which he writes. ELSIE KOEFOED is the Monitor correspondent in Copenhagen. HERBERT B. NICHOLS is the natural science editor of the Monitor, with headquarters in Boston. Both JOHN EDEN and JANET MABIE are New Yorkers.

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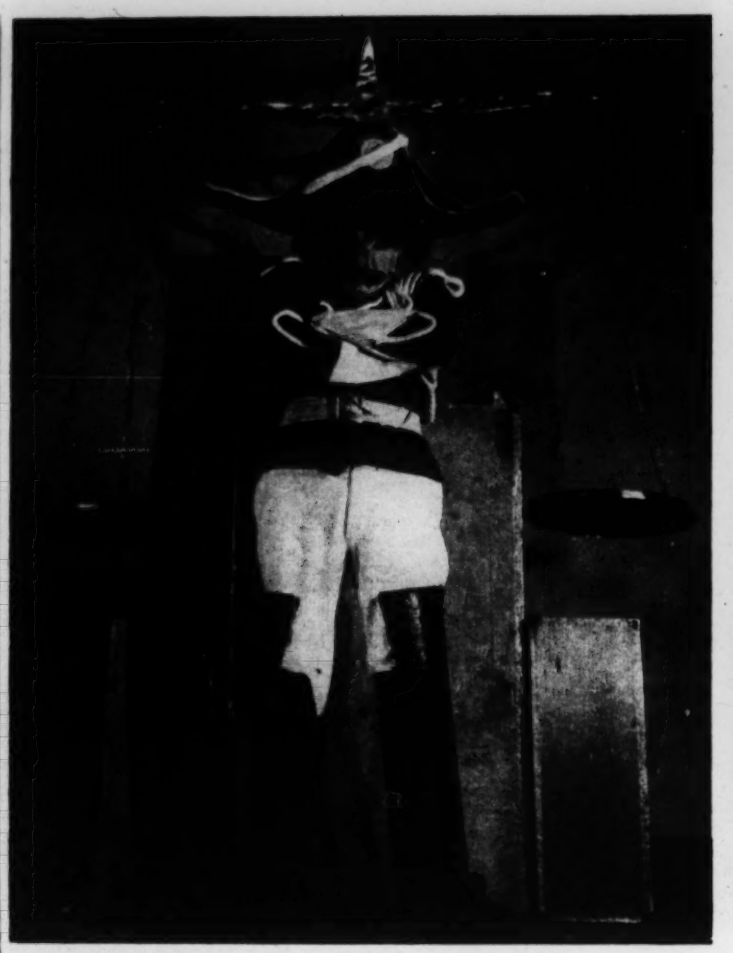

SCENES FROM "AN ADVENTURE OF BABAR," THE ELEPHANT

© Photo Schall, Paris

Theater of the Four Winds

THERE ARE TWO WAYS of looking at the Comédiens Routiers, either as a Boy or Girl Scout movement in art, or as an artistic activity growing out of the Scout movement.

They took form in the consciousness of an international Parisian public last summer as a professional entity. They played Molière on the Pont Alexandre III in the midst of the Exposition. They played him also, together with their choral recitations, their folklorist pantomimes and dances and fables of La Fontaine in the Centre Rural and in their own outdoor Théâtre des Quarre Vents, their orange-red stage reminding one pleasantly and pictorially of one of Sobieski's council tents.

The young actors began seven years ago as a student company of boys and girls playing to their own public, made up of members, families and friends of the Scout organizations.

The Comédiens Routiers turned gradually into professionals during their fledgling years on the roads from Picardie to Limousin, from Auvergne and Languedoc to Lorraine and Ile de France. They have played before every kind of audience, in municipal theaters, town halls, ballrooms, cinemas, schoolhouses, universities, factories, in the parks and along the roadsides of villages, cities, and suburbs.

They are almost a self-sustaining, social group, making their own costumes, masks, and accessories, developing their own carpenters, painters, stage managers, and administrators. Their ambulant summer theater is motorized.

This young organization belongs to the same cycle of thought that gave Paris its Théâtre Cartel, that aesthetic association of five modern theaters, each directed by an eminent metteur-en-scène or actor-manager. When these five emerged from the experimental phase and attained each its own public, they proved that a traditional, indigenous theater, addressed to lively intelligences and perceptions, can succeed and sustain itself. The Comédiens Routiers could not be other than an offshoot of this branch, as their director, Léon Chancerel, was a pupil and adherent of Jacques Copeau, so long a leader in the modern theater in Paris.

* * *

In these seven years of apprenticeship the company has acquired a solid, dramatic technique and a coherent ensemble. Their Scout training has given them a sense of teamwork. There are genuine talents in the group, which admits of no star system, however, and no caste feeling. M. Chancerel is a student of the Commedia dell' Arte, and has taken their conceptions and practices as the basis for his "school."

In a little theater his Scouts have organized for children, he has developed even a technique of improvising upon a rather closely woven canvas of plot, sentiment, tempo, and tone. The words and responses, and to a certain extent the action, are left to the choice of the interpreters, resulting in an effect of spontaneity. The children in the audience respond to this treatment actively and sometimes even noisily.

"An Adventure of Babar," the elephant, ends with a turbulent court scene in which it is sought to determine who killed Coco, the parrot. Just at the moment when juridical condemnation is about to fall upon the head of the innocent, there is a commotion in the audience. The judge then turns to ask them, the qualified jury, if the proceedings of the court were in accord with their feelings. A lusty protest of "Noes." "Well then," he says transforming them from jury to witness, "tell exactly what it was you saw." An explosion of excited voices! "Take the witness stand," the court commands a small boy in the second row, "and tell this court what you observed." Thus it is that justice triumphs.

* * *

The half-masks, exposing the chin, fabricated in the studios of the Comédiens Routiers, are worn in the burlesque productions and in some of the Molière comedies. This old theatrical device has been adopted by the group as a means, not only of defining the character, but of forcing the conception and sentiment to express themselves through the action of the entire body. It permits the actor to pass rapidly from one personage to another, without complication of make-up; prevents grimacing, accents the comic element, tends away from naturalism. Women, except in the character parts, play unmasked.

Every program contains a choral recitation. A few epics, ballads, and poems done in the grand manner by the chorus of young men or of young women furnish the repertoire without the aid of any artifice of costume, lighting or decoration. Sometimes each actor assumes a different posture, which composes into the general rhythmic pattern. Sometimes the word is flung from one voice to another. Sometimes the lines are spoken in unison.

Stirring results are achieved by working out these choral recitations and dramatic choruses from a point of departure stressed by Paul Claudel, who insists that the essential is often less the sense of the words than the intonation, the violence or relaxation, the acceleration or the broadening of the delivery, and all its rhythmic elements; less the sense than the train of thought and expression of sentiment; sometimes only a sustaining of power or sometimes music to effect the necessary unfoldment. It is never so important that the public understands each phrase. A mysterious whisper may be at times sufficient. Again, one part of the chorus may overlap another part.

OLIVIER HUSSENOT
Dean of the Comédiens Routiers in a Pantomime After La Fontaine

Folklore furnishes a mine of wealth for these spoken choruses, such as the old tale: "Le Complainte de Cornouaille," the ancient Breton text; "Complainte de la Passion de Notre Seigneur," and several realizations of old themes by some of the girl chieftains: "Sur les Bords de la Loire," "Barbe Blue," "Les Princesses au Pommier Doux." There is a rather large and growing literature of these choruses, including epics and ballads of known poets, like "Columbine" and "Fantoches" of Verlaine, revivals of popular legends and tales in verse, and modern mysteries, of which a contribution is the "Jeu du Blé," invented and composed by eight girl chieftains in an old mill in the Vendée one summer.

* * *

A sixteenth-century farce, for example; a pantomime, from La Fontaine, a choral recitation and a comedy from Molière, this is the character of an evening's diversion offered by the Comédiens Routiers. They were playing "La Jalousie de Barbouille" and "Le Mariege Forcé" this last season, two comedies over which scholar, farmer, and mechanic mingled their laughter.

This newest of Parisian theaters is to tour the provinces next winter, where it is largely awaited each season, besides giving several series of performances in its own small winter locale, built during the summer, and in the Salle Gaveau.

L. L. J.

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Postage Diplomacy

WHAT COLLECTOR'S ALBUM doesn't bulge with stamps from African colonies? At the turn of the present century, when the colonizing nations of Europe held large parts of Africa under uncertain suzeranities dubiously titled as protectorate, or colony, or simply claimed large areas by virtue of grants obtained by trading companies, the world was little informed as to which sections belonged to one nation or which were under the control of another.

The method was adopted of printing special postage stamps for the colonial territory and showing to which nation it was subject, instead of using the regular stamp issues of the colonizing country. The resultant colonial issues served the purpose of their diplomacy whether seen by a legislator in a rival nation, a native chieftain, or a schoolboy getting his first impressions of world geography.

Stamps printed by nations, with specific missions to perform beside the mail-carrying function, have been increasingly issued by European governments since the World War.

* * *

Two such postal delegates appeared in the principality of Fiume, a commercially valuable port on the Adriatic, in 1919. One bore the picture of an Italian armed cruiser dropping anchor in the port of Fiume. The second stamp pictured the Italian flag flying from the clock tower of the Fiume Legislature. Issued in the principality, they emphasized to its inhabitants that as a result of the occupation by the Italian poet-soldier, Gabriele D'Annunzio, and his legionnaires, Italy had administrative control over Fiume and intended to keep it. To Yugoslavia, which country before D'Annunzio's precipitate act had shared joint control over the Adriatic principality, it meant the same thing. In 1924, Yugoslavia bowed to the Italian program and Fiume was annexed by that country.

Italy, in 1932, in "Fascist Exhibition Issue," extolled its sea power. One of the stamps shows two imposing representatives of Italy's merchant marine and bears the inscription, "Our Fortune Has Always Been and Always Will Be On the Sea." In 1934, Signor Benito Mussolini marked the annexation of Ethiopia with stamps picturing desert infantry, mountain troops, and airplanes in action.

As an outcome of the peace settlement following the World War, France had jurisdiction over the former German province of Memel, until that territory was to be handed over to one of the Baltic countries. To aid in establishing French priority in the civil administration of the province, French stamps inscribed "Memel" were printed to be used for all mailing purposes. In 1923, Lithuanian troops entered Memel and expelled the French garrison.

* * *

Lithuania replaced the French stamps. Commemorative stamps for use in Lithuania included the joint presentation of the coats of arms of Memel and Lithuania, the Memel Lighthouse, and the Memel Harbor.

The double objective was to make Lithuanian citizens Memel conscious and the nations of the world Lithuania conscious. In 1924 the League of Nations recognized Lithuanian claims and Memel was formally annexed.

In the Locarno Pact of 1925, France and Germany pledged mutual guarantees that neither should invade the territory of the other and should respect the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles peace. But the pact contained the provision, odious to Germany, for the continued demilitarization of its territory along the French border, known geographically as the Rhineland. Seizing upon the most expedient means at hand, Germany, immediately following up the completion of the Locarno pacts, coincidentally with the anniversary commemorating the one thousandth year of union between Germany and the Rhineland, issued a prophetic stamp. It portrays the eagle of the German republic gazing in the direction of the French boundary —which is fortified in contrast to unprotected German frontiers. Eleven years after, German troops marched into the Rhineland.

* * *

The League of Nations, in an effort to check possible attempts by the new diplomacy to bias voting in the post-war plebiscites to be held under its jurisdiction, countered with postal tactics of its own to maintain President Wilson's principle regarding the "self-determination of peoples." The result was the printing of stamps free of propaganda. In the case of the central European province of Schleswig in 1920, their message was the neutral fact that voting under the auspices of a League plebiscite would be held that same year. The plebiscite stamps of Upper Silesia pictured a dove carrying the olive branch of peace over Silesian fields and factories. Following the holding of the plebiscites, both territories reverted to Germany.

For 14 years, the League provided the Saar with neutral postal paper; then, in 1934, just a year before the plebiscite was to be held, Germany dispatched two envoys of German policy into the world—and into the Saar. One was a stamp picturing two German hands holding a chunk of earth marked "Saar" in their grasp. The other stamp showed the swastika and the German eagle with "Saar" emblazoned on its breast. After the plebiscite, Germany issued a "Saar Jubilee Stamp," which pictured the mother "Germania" embracing her child, "the Saar."

Great Britain used armament postal diplomacy in some 1931 Gibraltar stamps, representing the fortifications, with British battleships in the foreground.

J. W. A.

Top to Bottom, Fiume Stamp Featuring Gabriele D'Annunzio and His Legionnaires, Fascist Exhibition Issue of 1932, Two Stamps of the German Province of Memel, Two German Stamps Picturing the Rhineland and the Saar, British Gibraltar Stamp of 1931

Floral Stowaways

THE RECENT COMPILATION of the sixth flora of the Liverpool district under the editorship of Col. C. T. Green, F. L. S., vice-president of Flora's League, revealed more than 100 alien plants in the Merseyside dockland district. This is the largest alien flora of any part of Britain, and many of these foreign plants growing and establishing themselves in Britain are from the United States, whence they have been transported in seed or plant form with cargoes on the ships, but without any definite attempt at introduction by man.

Likewise on the eastern side of North America, a number of common British plants have spread from the docks, where they chanced to come with cargo, and distributed themselves over many states. A trans-Atlantic air route possibly would increase considerably this introduction of British plants into American countryside, and vice versa.

* * *

For instance, in North America, from Nova Scotia to Ontario and south to North Carolina, grows England's familiar wayside Viper's Bugloss, so named from its speckled, snake-like skin, a plant whose flowers are purplish-red in bud, but blue when in bloom. The familiar golden-yellow Dandelion (the Frenchman's dent de lion, or lion's tooth) grows in most waste places in North America, which it reached from England a little later than the first colonists.

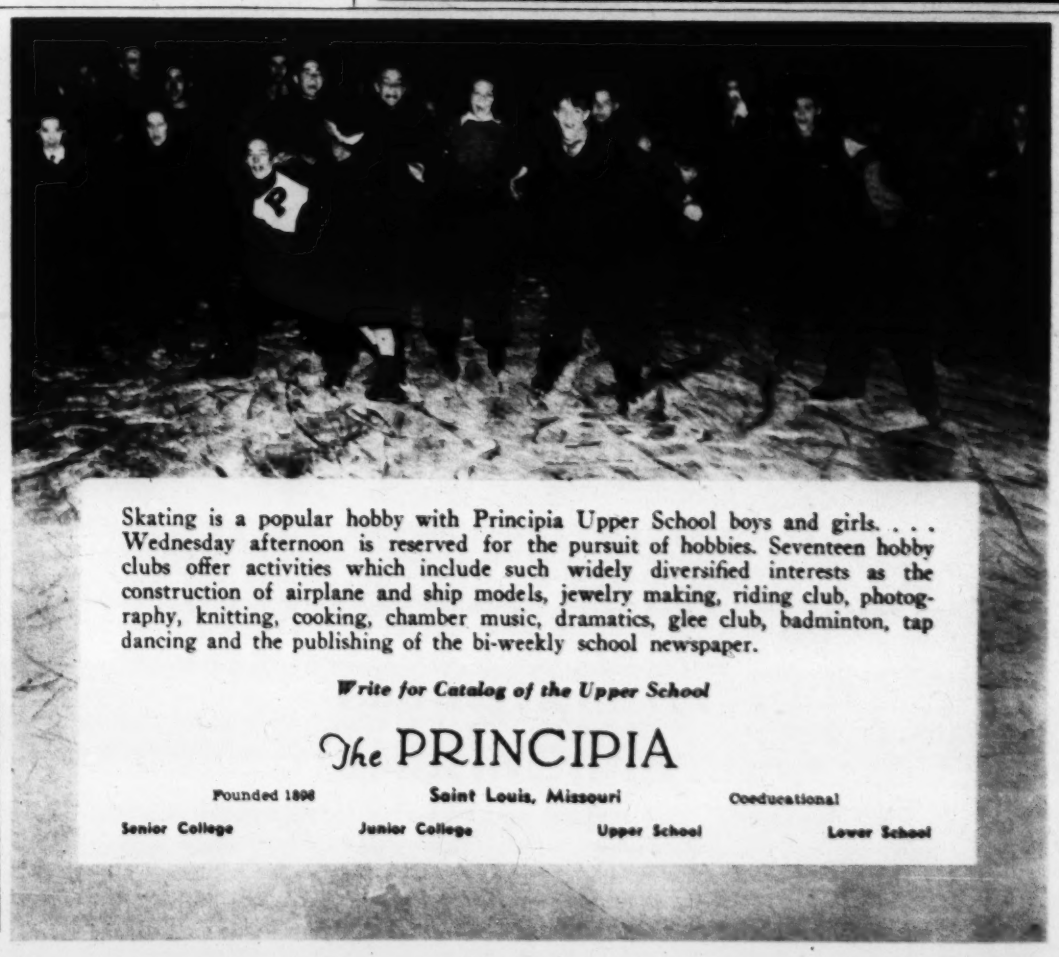
The English Wild Carrot, too, is found in most parts of the United States, while the Corn Horsetail, one of the primitive plants of English roadsides and fields, has been distributed along the roadsides and railways of America since its introduction and may be found growing from Labrador to Alaska, and from Virginia to California.

Most of these English plants in America, like the house sparrows there, were first introduced from Liverpool, and it is through Liverpool, with its vast North American shipping traffic, that many American plants first entered the English countryside. For 75 years, the Liverpool Naturalists' Field Club has kept careful record of their progress, for, while some have died out after a few seasons, others have become established.

* * *

At Birkenhead docks, opposite Liverpool, the Pennsylvanian celandine or buttercup (Ranunculus pennsylvanicus) grows, and here, in 1925, was found a plant of the Canadian Fleabane (Erigeron canadensis). In 1912 and 1928 was found the American Sheep's Sorrel (Rumex salicifolius), at Walton, Liverpool, while in Cheshire at Ness on Deeside and near Liverpool grows the North American Cockspur Hawthorn, though these may have been planted.

The Leeds and Liverpool Ship Canal, with its barge traffic, has spread many of these alien plants out from the docks along its banks. Solanum rostratum, a Mexican plant of the woody-nightshade genus, grows near Aintree, and in 1930 was found on Southport sea wall. E. H.



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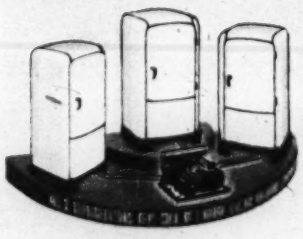

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